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Vol. CXC
No. 2480
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE GRAPHIC
AUGUST 16 1947

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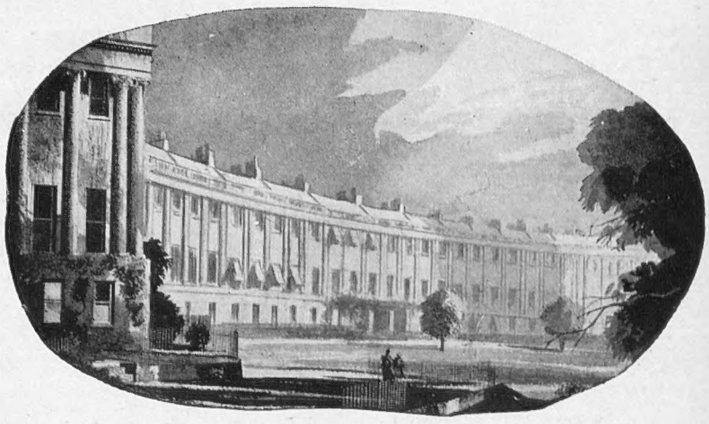

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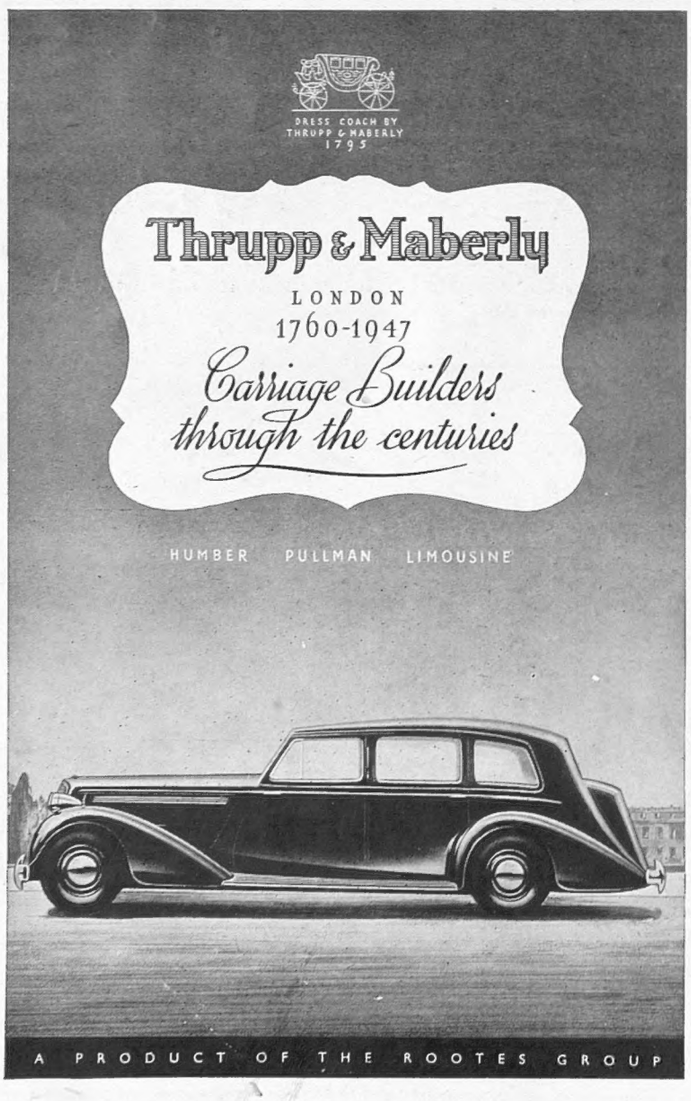

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[NCC 648C]

Volume CXC No. 2480 The SPHERE, London, August 16, 1947

THE SPHERE
With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"
The Empire's Illustrated Weekly

THE ROYAL FAMILY ON DEESIDE—THE KING AND QUEEN GREETED BY THE MARQUESS OF ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR, LORD-LIEUTENANT OF ABERDEENSHIRE, ON ARRIVAL AT BALLATER STATION: Their Majesties, who were accompanied by the Princesses, were en route to Balmoral for their annual holiday

In July the Royal Family visited Scotland upon a round of official engagements in Edinburgh and on Clydeside—a visit which concluded with His Majesty's inspection of the Home Fleet in the Clyde Estuary. Last week-end the Royal Family again crossed the Border, this time at the start of their annual holiday on Deeside. The Royal train reached Ballater last Saturday morning, and after Their Majesties had been greeted by the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, the King inspected a guard of honour of young soldiers representing various Highland regiments. From Ballater the Royal Family drove by car to Balmoral. On Sunday there was a great crowd of visitors to Crathie Church, where in the morning Their Majesties attended Divine Service

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

Outrage in Palestine.—

If human judgment were on the plane of cool impartiality displayed by an English Lord Chief Justice hearing a murderer's appeal, the crimes—even the latest—of Irgun Zvai Leumi might be even now judged as the acts of largely unknown and sub-human beasts, a foul element which every race and community has always included, even the most civilised. Mass judgment is not so impartial. To me the wonder of our age is that it has so far proved so patient, so fair, so cool. Our troops and police in Palestine, our Government at home, in the face of rapine and murder, and of insult and detraction without parallel from *soi-disant* friend and open foe, have hitherto maintained a sense of justice and revealed a patience which cannot be too highly honoured by civilised men. The murders of Sergeants Martin and Paice smell to Heaven. This act out-Hitlers Hitler. Even a civilisation which has so largely repudiated Christianity must see in it a repudiation of *homo sapiens*, an acceptance of Jungle Law, and something lower still. It is no longer possible that mass opinion, viewing the present state of things in Palestine, can separate responsible from irresponsible Jewry in Palestine. Responsible Jewry holds up hands in pious horror at the nameless crime, as it has done before. Those hands long since were better employed in co-operating to exterminate the filthy element which poisons the national life of the Jews in Palestine.

Unstable Governments.—

How stable seem the Governments of some few nations, how unstable a number of others! But we obtain from the stable and unstable categories no yardstick by which to assess the causes of stability. There would be an outcry if one suggested the same causes for the apparently rock-like stability of the British and Russian Governments, for example. In the first place, many Conservatives would deny the rocklike stability of Mr. Attlee's Government, though such denial seems an instance of blind faith or optimism. Nor is there any common measure by which to account for instability in Governments. No causes need be sought for the chaotic state of Germany and Austria or Japan. There are France, Italy, Hungary, Greece, India, Palestine—the list could be added to ad lib. from Europe and from the East—and some may find in Communism a common denominator underlying and influencing the instability of administrations in some of those countries. But there is no rigid yardstick; the most obvious cause—economic stress—will not meet the case, while Britain remains a bright example of stable government. No doubt internal politics, national fears, territorial ambitions, propaganda inside and outside, hatred of Communism or alternatively of Fascism, contribute to unsettlement and lack of discipline, and hunger and misery and poverty and restriction and the common post-war thirst for better conditions, higher wages and social justice play their parts also. But I fancy it is the national character which is the deciding factor. By and large, the phlegmatic, calm, self-disciplined or worst-educated races have the best chance to settle down after the upheavals of war.

A Lesson from the Farm.—

Work or Bust? Odd that a Government which is pretty shrewd at propaganda never turns the limelight on the one perfect instance of *hard work* which our national Industry to-day can show—as a beautiful example for all to follow. Still, as of old, the farm worker works nine hours a day for a seven-day week unsung, and not *petted* in preferences and pay packets. Nothing is too good for the miner, the aristocrat of Labour; but the farmer's boy remains the altruistic, patriotic villein, labouring with his hands the thing that is good and winning thereby (as I hope) a song in his heart and the gratitude of the countryman at least. We in the country *see* what he is doing—a full 60-hour week at a job quite as vital as coal-mining. Governments are always town-minded, and conceive that milk, eggs, beef and roots, vegetables and corn are poured out of a cornucopia by a beneficent mother Nature without any help from man. In the last few favourable weeks our farms have made up the fearful losses and deficits of a disastrous winter and are set fair for a bumper harvest. But to give all the gratitude to Nature and all the limelight to the miners is to underrate the nobility of the farmer and his workers and the value of their example in patriotism and self-sacrifice.

"Worth Fighting For."—

Many a journalist and publicist has had a bee in his bonnet. Thus Frank Richardson and his lifelong hate of Whiskers, or A. P. H. and his campaigns for simpler English and divorce, or freer pubs. I, too, have had my hates, but unlike F.R.'s whiskers and A.P.H.'s Holy deadlock, I never succeeded in abolishing my hates. On the contrary, they positively revive under my assaults. I throw cold water on them and they *grow*. Now (this is *very important*) I believe that a prime reason why many people have declared themselves "Socialists in theory" (and some voted Socialist in 1945) is not that they approve the theories of Socialism, but because they loathed so deeply many trivial outworn conventions and fashions, more social than political, which survived the First World War, and flourished under right-wing rule, and which they feared would revive again if the Conservatives came in in the post-war General Election. Many of them dreaded the impetus which a Conservative victory in 1945 would have given to the deadliest of the camp-followers of right-wing Government — "Stock-brokershire" and the world of fashion—the *soi-disant* set of "people who matter." The First World War failed to kill the camp-followers. Sheer vulgarity and commercial competition—cutlet for cutlet in an internecine struggle to get into the "right set"—marked the revival of London Society. Then came the Second World War and at last it seemed that bombs and world-revolution on the grand scale had simplified existence so thoroughly that social life must be rebuilt on entirely new foundations, and that the ancient shibboleths could never be revived. I thought so myself in 1945, gladly and confidently.

The Bee in My Bonnet.—

One of my King Charles's heads—a particularly trivial one—was the clothes of ceremony for men. I simply could not believe that men (in any class) would be such fools as to fetter themselves again, after five years of simplicity and freedom, with all the sartorial complications of pre-war existence. I urged—a voice in the wilderness—the introduction of a single coat for all occasions of ceremony, day or night, suitable for all purses and purposes. My own choice would have been the dark-blue, double-breasted naval uniform coat, with its many obvious haberdashery advantages. I have not seen some more modern suggestions recently on view in Piccadilly, but I dare say one of them would fill the bill. But that tails and toppers, grey and black, white waistcoats, stiff shirts, and so forth, should all come back, to complicate the luggage and wardrobe problems and re-create class distinctions,—that I never foresaw. But here we are—back to Edwardianism and its showmanship and all its keen competition. The austerity rule of Socialism has not killed those camp-followers of Toryism. How would they not have flourished under Tory rule? There are such a number of things from the past worth fighting to rescue—worth fighting for in the last ditch. But the shibboleths and conventions and competitions of London Society are not among these. For five years more at least, your "leaders of fashion" must return from their revels to wash up greasy plates and queue up for cabbages. For them the Golden Age will never return. How childish then to complicate a life already too complicated to endure, to dress up for the tumbrils as for a Tuilleries ball, to insist on a "strict order of precedence" in the dinginess of the Temple prison

Paid Councillors.—

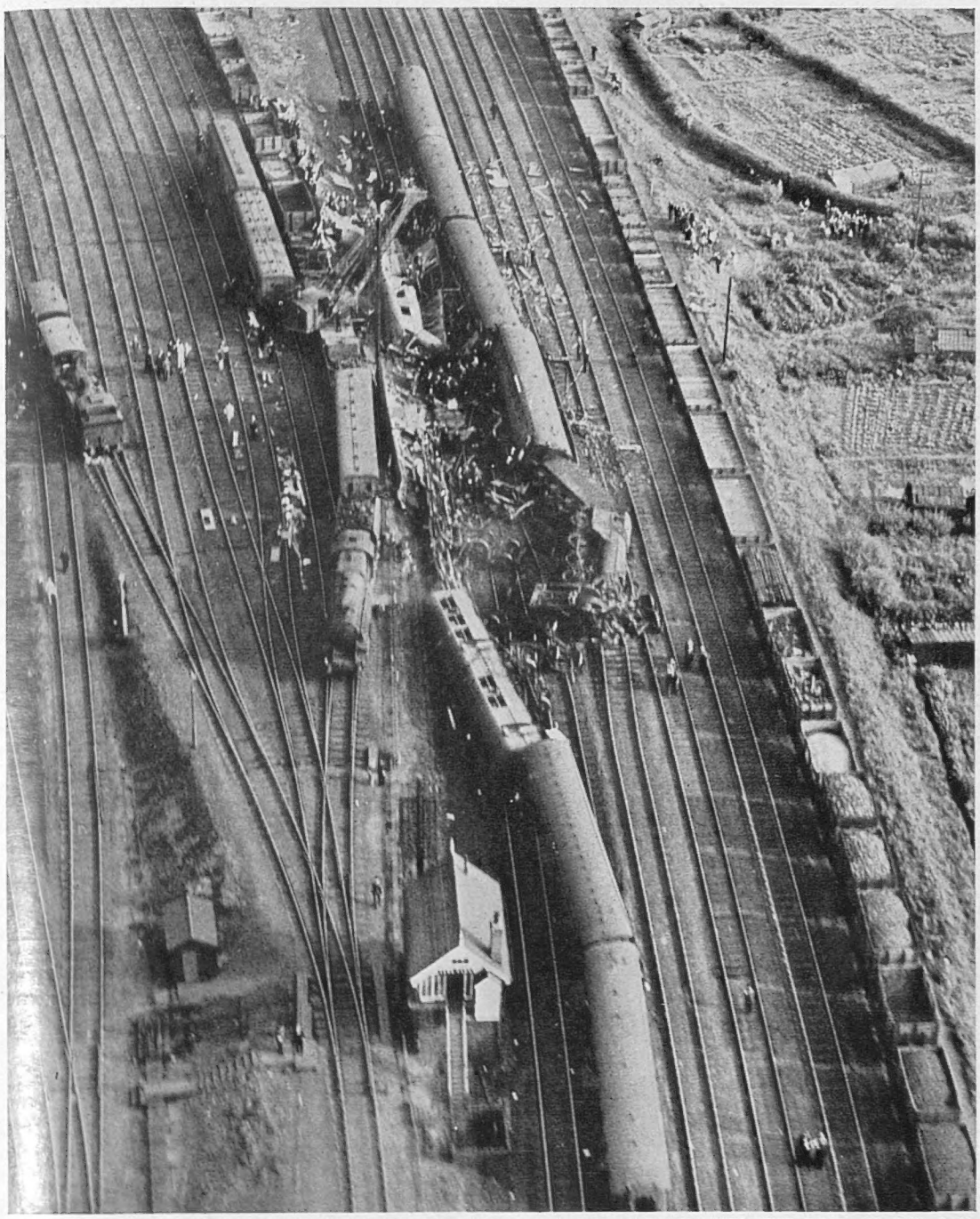
A volunteer in times of trouble is worth two pressed men. How many generals, how many Ministers paying lip service to voluntary helpers, have glorified the worth of the volunteer. And when you recall the value of the work done in the judicature, in local government, in social services and a score more fields by unpaid volunteers for four centuries of our history, you may judge that a volunteer is worth two paid men. But now the State is to be responsible for most of those fields of usefulness, and the State has "no visible means of support," save through your and my labour and pockets. And in this interim period of transference, the definition of volunteer is obscure. The bureaucrat is jealous of him, can't endure his panache (unpaid: a volunteer), and yet can't do without his services. So his panache must be muddied. The volunteer henceforth must be "gainfully employed." He must be "compensated" for his altruism and cease to be a nobleman. Who finds the money? A generous State, dipping into *your* pocket, having no other purse. "Put it on the rates," which are up only about 25 per cent. so far. To my mind, one of the most damnable doctrines of our day is that which declares that the "best men," on the bench, in local government, and so forth, are kept away because J.P.s and county and local councillors are unpaid. The very opposite is the truth, and has been so for centuries. With hopes of pickings (£1 a day, "subsistence" claims and first-class—of course—railway fares), the slick and nimble will crowd in to gather up these unconsidered trifles. And these inducements to gold-diggers are to be mandatory on local authorities. This is an *inter-departmental* committee. Small wonder that *its* recommendations are not pigeon-holed. It smells of what is most dangerous in Socialism, the corruption of the best qualities in our race, which made us great—once. Volunteers saved us in 1588, volunteers saved us at Dunkirk, and in between these distant dates, in war, in peace, at home and overseas. But to-day is the day of the mercenary. Local government henceforth, and perhaps the Bench, must not *look* like a salaried service, but none the less must be so. And hypocrisy also is made *mandatory* not for the first time in recent days.

THE OLD STAGER

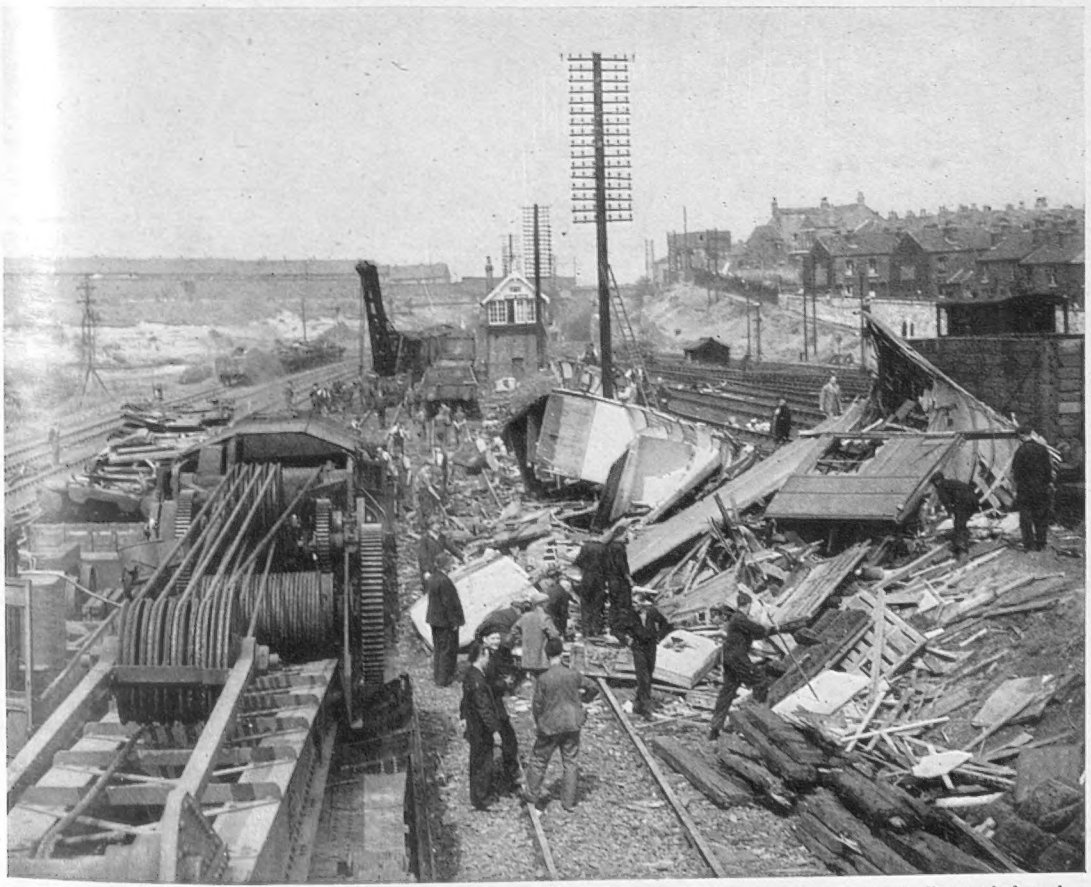
IT'S A FAR CRY FROM GRAVESEND TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—MR. GARRY ALLIGHAN, LABOUR M.P. FOR GRAVESEND, SEEN WITH HIS WIFE ON ARRIVAL AT CAPETOWN: He was on the high seas when the House of Commons Committee of Privileges declared in a report that he had been found guilty of an aggravated contempt of the House and of a gross breach of privilege. Mr. Allighan wrote an article for the Press which contained passages reflecting on the conduct of M.P.s, thereby casting suspicion on others in respect of the very matter of which he knew himself to be guilty, i.e., the giving of confidential information to newspapers. There will be a debate on the report of the Committee, but not until Mr. Allighan's return from Africa, where he has gone on medical advice

THE EXPRESS DISASTER IN YORKSHIRE

Two Holiday Trains in Collision South of Doncaster

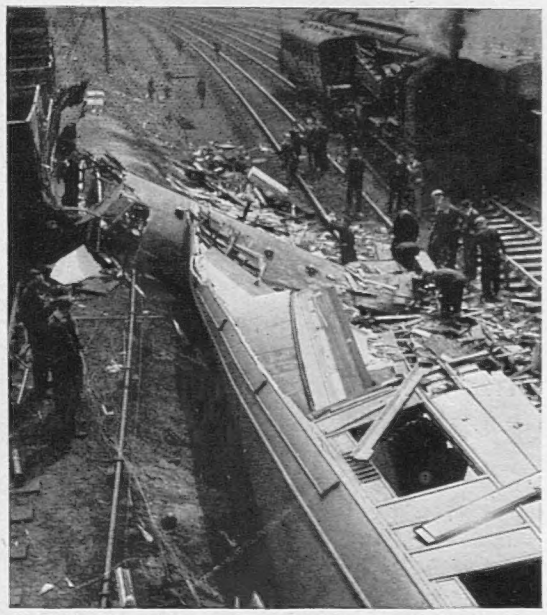


AFTER THE 1.25 P.M. EXPRESS FROM KING'S CROSS TO LEEDS HAD CRASHED INTO THE REAR OF THE 1.10 HOLIDAY SPECIAL, ALSO TRAVELLING BETWEEN KING'S CROSS AND LEEDS: The disaster took place last Saturday afternoon 500 yards south of Doncaster Station. Most of the killed and injured were in the rear coaches of the 1.10 train. Eighteen people were killed and seventy-four were injured



CHAOS ON THE MAIN LINE 500 YARDS SOUTH OF DONCASTER STATION: Some of the splintered interior woodwork of the four wrecked steel coaches. In order to clear the line in quick time, two cranes were brought into action. It took approximately twelve hours to clear both the up and down main lines

ONE OF THE FOUR WRECKED COACHES: The fact that the coaches were steel minimised the disaster



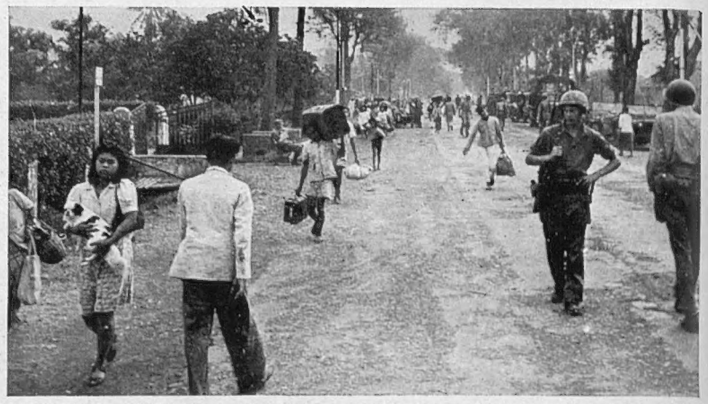
THE BREAKDOWN TRAIN ARRIVES: A giant crane being brought into position to remove the coaches

THE LESS SERIOUSLY INJURED REST BY THE RAILSIDE: Two casualties seated on a train cushion

The Yorkshire rail disaster last week-end had a total death-roll of eighteen, with seventy-four people on the injured list. The number of dead would have been much greater if it had not been for the steel-framed coaches of the 1.10 express, which took the impact of the 1.25 express when the former was standing stationary near Doncaster. A breakdown gang was quickly at work, and the police summoned every ambulance in Doncaster, several from colliery villages, many of the town's taxicabs, and some buses, lorries, and private cars to take the injured to Doncaster Royal Infirmary. Doctors hurried to the accident and to the infirmary, where twelve surgeons worked throughout the night. In about two hours the last of the victims was released. Ambulance men crawled under the wreckage to give morphia injections. People from houses near by tore up sheets and household linen for bandages, and for some hours provided tea for the injured and the rescue workers

BEFORE THE CEASE-FIRE IN JAVA

The Dutch in Action in Indonesia



THE RETURN OF THE NATIVES—TWO CLASSES OF THE INDONESIAN COMMUNITY WHO FLED FROM THEIR HOMES WITH THE ONSET OF THE WAR: *Left*—An Indo-European family, and (*right*) Chinese inhabitants making their way back to the town after the Dutch troops had captured Malang from the Republicans. The Chinese suffered severely in the fighting, particularly the merchant class. Soon after these pictures were taken the "Cease-fire" was given in Indonesia, and the points at issue were submitted to arbitration

TWO PICTURES USED AS DUTCH PROPAGANDA—THE CHINESE POPULATION SEEKING THE PROTECTION OF THE DUTCH TROOPS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MALANG AFTER FLYING FROM THEIR HOMES: *Left*—Two Dutch officers, one of them a Brigade Commander, with Chinese evacuees. *Right*—Dutch troops with Chinese women and children. In many Javanese towns the Republicans looted and fired Chinese quarters—an action that has done much to damage their cause

DUTCH TROOPS ATTACK A TOWN IN EAST JAVA—INFANTRY UNITS SEEN AS THEY CONSOLIDATED THEIR POSITIONS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MALANG: The pictures are of special interest in that they show the weapons used by the average Dutch platoon. Each section has a Bren gun, capable of firing about 700 rounds a minute, several riflemen, and several automatics of the Sten type. Indonesian units can develop nothing like the fire-power of the Dutch

ADVANCING THROUGH MALANG: *Left*—A Dutch platoon engaged in street clearance, and (*right*) a house in the European quarter destroyed by the Republicans before they retreated. There was considerable wanton destruction and looting by the Republicans

The Dutch attack upon the Republicans in Indonesia—an attack described by Dr. Van Mook as "police measures" and branded by others as a full-scale colonial war, with all the attributes of modern conflict—made rapid progress from the outset, but world opinion intervened on behalf of the Republicans, and last week both sides called the "Cease-fire" in Indonesia. Since then the whole case has come before the Security Council of the United Nations, and that body is accordingly faced with its greatest trial of strength to date. While the Indonesians have made much play regarding Dutch aggression, the Dutch authorities have been anxious to strengthen their own case by citing examples of Republican irregularity, notably with regard to the treatment of the Chinese population. The complete destruction of the Chinese quarter at Salatiga is cited as a case in point

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THE CEREMONY AT THE GRANITE MONOLITH AT ST. NAZAIRE: This was the scene on the beach as French and British units stood beside the monument as it was dedicated to the men who fell in the British Commando raid in March 1942. Among those present were 150 survivors of the raid, including the three V.C.s

March 1942, when Germany stood seemingly secure behind the ramparts of Fortress Europe, British Commandos raided St. Nazaire, steaming up the Loire, ramming the lock gates with the high-explosive-laden warship *Campbeltown*, and subsequently wrecking the installations of the port. Three V.C.s were won that day, and in all the towns and villages of France the news of the raid brought a renewal of confidence and hope. During August Bank Holiday week-end the 150 survivors of the raid returned to St. Nazaire, headed by the three V.C.s, and they were present on the beach as M. Ramadier, the French Premier, dedicated the monument in memory of the fallen. The ceremony began with the cruiser *Sirius* and the French destroyer *Kleber* exchanging a twenty-one-gun salute. After M. Ramadier had decorated Commander Ryder and Colonel Newman, the Commandos marched to the monument on the beach to the cheers of the populace. Sergeant Steele, on behalf of his Commando comrades, deposited a bronze plaque brought from England in the *Sirius* and which will adorn the monument

THE THREE V.C.S OF ST. NAZAIRE: Commander Stephen Beattie, who commanded the destroyer "Campbeltown," which rammed the lock gates during the raid in 1942; Commander Ryder, who was in charge of the naval side of the operation; and Colonel A. C. Newman, who led the Commando force

ST. NAZAIRE HONOURS THE COMMANDOS

The 150 Survivors Attend the Dedication of the Monument to the Men Who Died in the Raid of 1942

H.M.S. "SIRIUS" SAILS INTO THE HARBOUR OF ST. NAZAIRE: Survivors of the Commandos who took part in the historic raid in 1942 looking down on the harbour when they returned to the scene of the battle

IN THE CEMETERY AT LA BAULE: Survivors of the raid and French citizens at the service commemorating those who died in the attack upon the port. Major the Rev. Pitt is reading the lesson. His brother was killed in the raid. The Commandos also visited the cemetery where victims of the "Lancastria" disaster are buried

FOREIGN NEWS IN PICTURES

ACCUSED OF HIDING COLLABORATORS IN FRENCH CONVENTS: Some of the thirteen French priests who have been standing their trial in Paris. The three in the foreground, Fathers Counort, Penneson and Gailliard, were cross-questioned with regard to their alleged pro-Vichy sympathies. Meanwhile, before a military court in Warsaw Father Leon Pawlina, director of the Catholic organisation Caritas, has been accused of co-operation with an anti-state organisation. Earlier in the year, Yugoslav Catholics were charged with wartime collaboration

THE POPE ACCLAIMED AT CASTELGANDOLFO: His Holiness blessing the townsfolk on arrival at his papal villa in the hills near Rome. In accordance with his usual practice, Pope Pius will spend two months at Castelgandolfo, carrying on his normal routine, although, perhaps, holding audiences on a limited schedule. When Italy became a battleground Castelgandolfo was fortunate to escape serious damage, as it lies in the Alban Hills on the direct route of the Allied advance from Anzio towards Rome

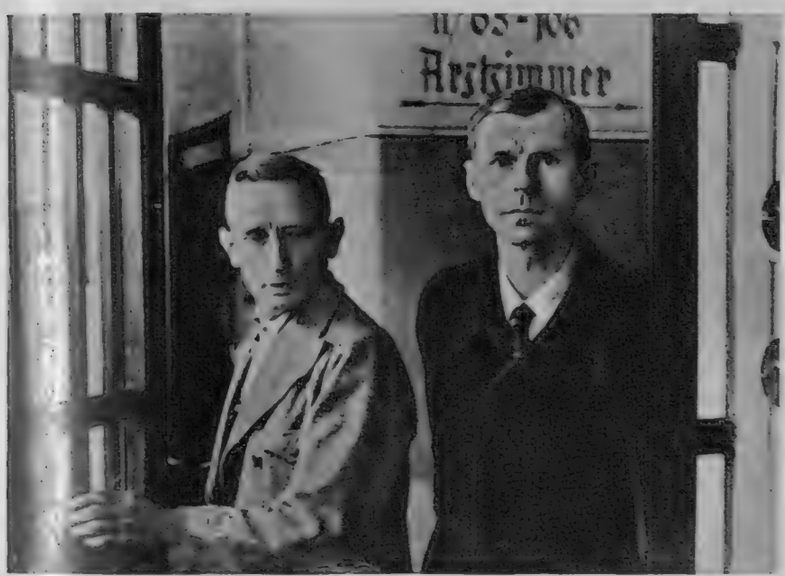
THE UNITED STATES ARMY TESTS EQUIPMENT IN THE ARIZONA DESERT: Military personnel and newspapermen watching the firing of 31-mm. mortars 30 miles north-east of Yuma. The point of the demonstration was to test the high-explosive charges under conditions of extreme heat and to determine what adjustments to these charges would be necessary at high temperatures. The operation was carried out by Task Force Furnace, and the findings will be co-ordinated with those obtained during operations in Alaska. All charges differ in performance in extremes of heat and cold

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR IN FLORENCE: They are seen standing on the pavement outside their hotel shortly after their arrival in the city from the South of France. The Duke and Duchess have left their Riviera home on a caretaking basis, and it is thought that they may come to London before the end of October as the Duke has business affairs to settle

AND NOW WE HAVE THE SUITCASE CAR: The car built by Hirishi Tamura, a Japanese inventor from Osaka, can be carried (*as shown above*) in a suitcase of normal size, the whole being light enough for one man to handle. When the cover is removed the steering stick is fixed in position and the half-horse-power motor can be set in motion. *On the right* the midget is seen being driven by the son of a United States army officer stationed at Osaka. Footbrake and accelerator are on opposite sides

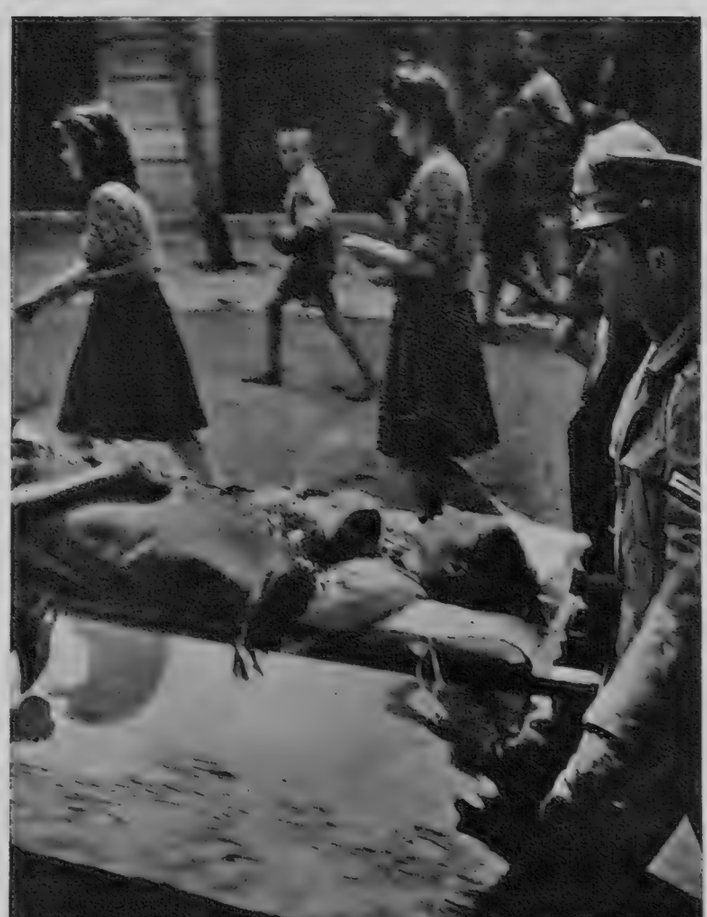
THE ASKANIA WORKS IN BERLIN WHERE UNDECLARED WAR MATERIAL HAS BEEN DISCOVERED: American military police and a German policeman standing outside the factory after all work had been stopped by order of the United States authorities

THE OFFICES OF ASKANIA IN BERLIN, CLOSED BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT: It was only discovered that the Askania concern was in possession of undeclared arms when the directors made an application to the U.S. authorities for more floor space in order to extend the business. Curious as to the nature of Askania's engineering production, technicians descended upon the firm and returned with the astonishing news that it had large stocks of submarine, tank and aircraft components. V-weapon detector apparatus and a number of varieties of precision instruments used in war machinery were also discovered. The United States authorities closed the factory at once and arrested all in charge, including Count Rudolf Westarp. The Askania Works is part of a business with head offices at Teltow in the Soviet Zone of Germany



HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN: Alfred Loritz (right), former denazification Minister in Bavaria and leader of the Economic Reconstruction Party, seen in the Munich prison hospital after he had been arrested by Munich police and subsequently suffered an apoplectic fit. Loritz incurred the enmity of his own party by his purge of former Nazis throughout Bavaria, and world opinion was to a certain extent aroused when he brought the wives of the German leaders to trial. His own party rejected him, and it was only a matter of time before he was forced from office. It was then that Loritz was accused of black marketeering and perjury

PROBING THE VEXED QUESTION OF THE GREEK FRONTIER: Mr. Mark F. Etheridge, the United States representative on the commission investigating border incidents in Northern Greece, questioning a witness during a recent session held in Salonika



VICTIM OF A MACEDONIAN FRONTIER INCIDENT: A twelve-year-old girl hit by a rifle bullet during fighting in Amyndeon is carried away on a stretcher. Fighting took place in the area between Greek regulars and border guerillas. When the guerillas were hard-pressed they adopted the usual tactics of retreating to sanctuary across the northern border

"HERCULES" IS STILL LAND-BOUND—THE WORLD'S LARGEST FLYING-BOAT, BUILT BY THE HUGHES AIRCRAFT COMPANY AT CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA, AND NOW BEING ASSEMBLED IN DRY-DOCK AT LONG BEACH, IS ALMOST COMPLETED, BUT WHEN SHE WILL ENTER THE WATER, LET ALONE TAKE THE AIR, NOBODY KNOWS : Ever since the "Hercules" was put into production by Howard Hughes there has been a storm of controversy about her, and this was still further accentuated at the end of July, when President Truman's Senate War Investigating Committee started to ask questions about the war contracts let to Howard Hughes, the plane builder, film producer and bachelor millionaire. Already the clipper has cost £5,000,000, and the bill is still mounting

THE AMERICAN ARMY HAS A NEW LIAISON PLANE—THE BOEING XL 15, DESIGNED FOR DIRECTING GROUND ARTILLERY FIRE, SEEN RISING ABOVE THE BOEING AIRFIELD AT WICHITA, KANSAS : This unconventional all-metal aircraft is capable of quick take-offs and landings, and, in addition to its use for artillery spotting, it can carry out photographic reconnaissance missions and emergency supply flights. The plane is 26 ft. long, and the all-glass rear compartment behind the pilot is designed specially for the artillery spotter, observing the fall of shot from 20,000 ft. or more. The XL 15 has a cruising speed of about 100 m.p.h.

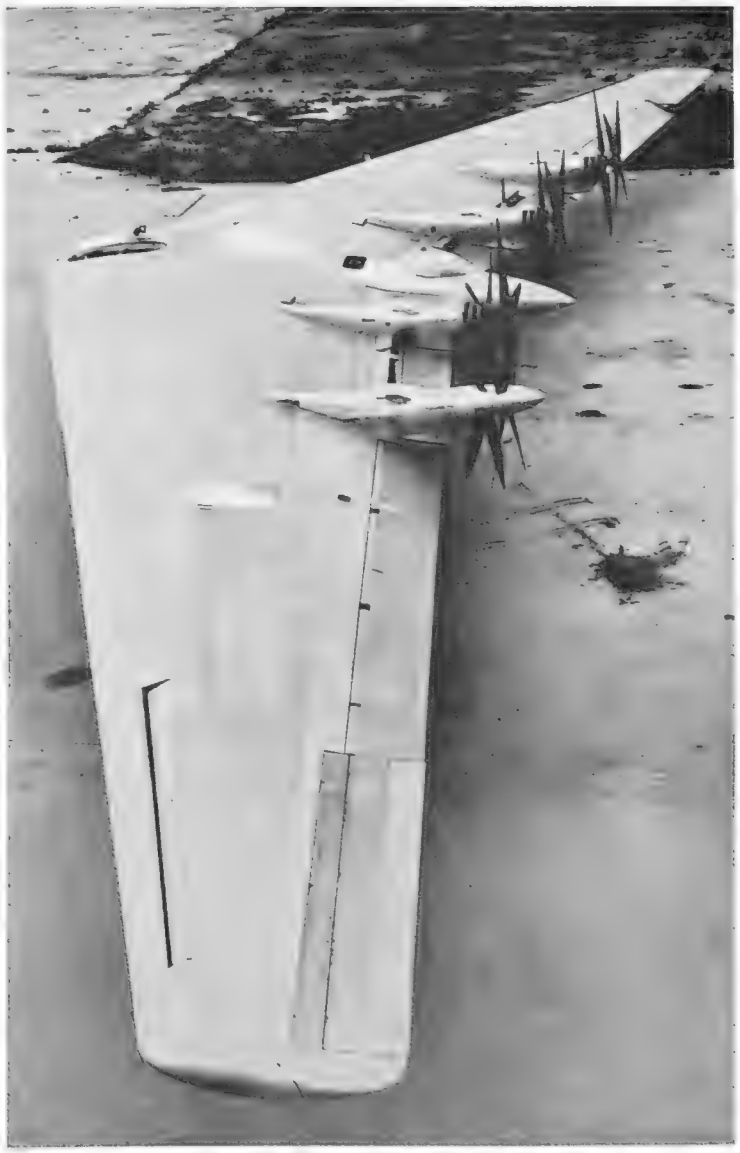
Aviation News

MUCH ADO ABOUT "HERCULES"

But the World's Biggest Flying-Boat has Still Not Taken the Air; The B 35 Completes Its Trials at Muroc

No aircraft ever constructed has received publicity on a scale comparable to that already accorded the *Hercules*, the clipper built by Mr. Howard Hughes, the Californian millionaire, under a Government contract. The original contract was for three clippers, the total cost for the three being £4,000,000, but already the *Hercules* has cost £5,000,000. The U.S. Government, noting the bill, saw fit some time ago to cancel the orders for *Hercules II* and *Hercules III*, and recently it was reported in the American Press that plans for the mammoth plane had been rejected as fantastic both by the Army and Navy. Now President Truman's War Investigating Committee is trying to find out more about the Howard Hughes contracts, and there have been strange stories in the Press of bevies of girls provided by Hughes publicity agent for the express entertainment of members of the political and military hierarchy

THE U.S. ARMY'S GIANT BOMBER COMPLETES ITS TRIALS—THE 104-TON B 35 FLYING ABOVE MUROC AIRFIELD, CALIFORNIA, ON ITS TENTH EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHT AFTER BEING TAKEN OVER BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE. This monster Northrop flying-wing, which is only slightly smaller than the world's biggest transport built by Consolidated Vultee, can achieve greater speeds than many existing fighters and at the same time carry more bombs farther and faster than any other aircraft. The flying-wing was first conceived twenty-three years ago by John K. Northrop, who is convinced that this is the ideal design for all bombers. The machine carries a crew of fifteen; it has eight bomb-bays and from wing-tip to wing-tip it measures 172 ft. Even with a substantial bomb-load the B 35 should be able to remain aloft for 10,000 miles. No detailed results of the Muroc tests have so far been announced. The ten experimental flights have occupied just over twelve hours' flying time. It is understood that a jet-propelled version of the flying-wing is now on the way. General Electric jets will probably be used



THE NORTHROP FLYING-WING IN ACTION AND REPOSE—THE GIANT BOMBER FLYING ABOVE MUROC AIR BASE, CALIFORNIA, AND AT REST ON THE CONCRETE: The engines are of the pusher type, each driving eight-bladed counter-rotating propellers. The picture *on the right* shows the position of the pilot's cockpit, a raised nacelle situated at the apex of the leading edges. The fifteen members of the crew are all accommodated in a pressurised centre section

"THIS IS YOUR FIGHT: WE ARE A PROUD NATION WITH A GREAT HISTORY OF ACHIEVEMENT. . . . WE MUST FIGHT TO REGAIN OUR ECONOMIC FREEDOM JUST AS WE FOUGHT TO PRESERVE OUR POLITICAL FREEDOM": With these words Mr. Attlee concluded his address to the House of Commons and the nation last week, when he announced the Government's plan to meet the economic crisis. When this picture was taken the Prime Minister was leaving 10, Downing Street for the Commons

CROWDS GATHERED IN DOWNING STREET AS THE NEWS OF THE CRISIS BECAME KNOWN: Mr. Bevin and Mr. Barnes on the steps of No. 10 when they left after one of the Cabinet meetings which preceded the announcement of the Government plan

TWO MINISTERS WITH A VITAL RESPONSIBILITY UNDER THE GOVERNMENT'S REHABILITATION PROGRAMME: Mr. George Isaacs, Minister of Labour, and Mr. Shinwell Minister of Fuel and Power, leaving No. 10, Downing Street after one of the crisis meetings of the Cabinet. Mr. Isaacs' chief task continues to be the securing of labour for undermanned industries. The collieries still need more men, but Mr. Shinwell must answer the problem in part with longer hours The nation needs 4,000,000 tons of deep-mined coal a week

EXPORTS AND HOUSING: Sir Stafford Cripps (*left*), as President of the Board of Trade, has been set a new export target for the end of 1948. This will be 160 per cent. above the 1938 exports level. Mr. Aneurin Bevan (*right*), the Minister of Health, has had to accept big cuts in his housing programme

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

The Cabinet Meets and the Nation Hears the News of Drastic Cuts

Since the close of the Second World War, upon which Britain lavished her wealth in the common struggle, the nation has had one major problem among a multitude of problems—the problem of exports. That the narrowing of the gap between imports and exports was going too slowly, that the American loan was running out too fast, that coal production was lagging far behind requirements, were economic points apparent to all who read their daily newspapers. With the August Bank Holiday week-end came the crisis. The Cabinet met to discuss ways and means, and when the Premier went down to the House of Commons last week it was to meet Members in a mood of grim, if not gloomy, expectancy. As the Government's plan unfolded it became apparent that no phase of national life would be exempt from cuts, restrictions and austerities. By the end of 1948, declared the Premier, exports would have to reach 160 per cent. of the 1938 figure. In the next six months 4,000,000 tons of deep-mined coal would have to be forthcoming each week. And so the nation returned from its holidays knowing full well that "Work or Want" was more than ever the order of the day. "We are engaged in another Battle of Britain," said Mr. Attlee. "It cannot be won by the few. It demands a united effort by the whole nation." (An article by Charles Graves comparing the 1947 crisis with the crisis after the First World War appears on page 218 of this issue)

TWO MORE MINISTERS WHO HAVE HAD TO IMPOSE DRASTIC CUTS: Mr. A. V. Alexander (left), Minister of Defence, must see to a vast reduction in the Defence Forces by March 1, 1948, and Mr. John Strachey has had to cut our rations from hard currency areas by 25 per cent. Mr. Strachey has also had to make drastic cuts in food to restaurants. Already an increase has been made in the points value of certain non-basic foods

HARDLY LESS HEAVILY INVOLVED THAN THE REST: Transport Minister Mr. Barnes (left) witnesses the cutting down by 10 per cent. of the commercial petrol ration. In the winter, however, the movement of coal may involve cuts in freight traffic and passenger traffic. Mr. Bevin (right) witnesses the cutting down of the Defence Forces, and thus, with less physical backing to aid him, it will remain his task to pursue Britain's present foreign policy

THE PUBLIC READS THE NEWS—OVER THE AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY WEEK-END, AS LONDONERS FLOCKED SEAWARD, THEY READ THEIR PAPERS WITH TIDINGS OF THE COMING AUSTERITY: When Mr. Attlee and his colleagues announced their programme some said that it was not sufficiently drastic, that it was a 6-ft. bridge to cross a 12-ft. gap; but it seemed that there was no phase of our economic life unaffected by the cuts, and the impact on our daily lives, from food to films, was marked enough

ONE OF THE BASTIONS OF HISTORIC LONDON WALL: Mr. Grimes and his fellow-archæologists are now excavating along the line of the ancient wall in the blitzed area north of St. Paul's. They hope to discover some of the secrets of early London, and it is even possible they may find proof regarding the controversy of the site of Cæsar's battle against Cassivellaunus. Mr. Grimes is Keeper of the London Museum and is in the forefront of the movement to investigate the blitzed areas

INVESTIGATING AN ANCIENT BASTION OF LONDON WALL: The programme of digging started by the Roman and Medieval Excavation Council includes the uncovering of this area in Cripplegate, and men are seen opening up the first trench. The summit of the bastion is medieval, but at the lowest level the stonework is Roman, dating forty years after the invasion of the Emperor Claudius

LONDON IN THE DAYS OF THE CÆSARS

Mr. Grimes, of the London Museum, Delves Beneath Cripplegate to Find the Secrets of the Roman Fortress

Eighteen feet below the level of Cheapside lies hidden Roman London, and deeper even than that is buried the earlier London of those savage charioteers who, long ages ago, bravely confronted the legions of Rome. In nearly all parts of the City have been discovered Roman tombs, lamps, vases, sandals, keys, ornaments, weapons and coins, but most of the discoveries in the past have been unco-ordinated, and of the true history of Roman London we know but little. At last, however, has come the opportunity. The Luftwaffe laid bare the heart of the City, and now, before building work begins in that ravaged area, the archæologists are getting to work in a well-ordered attempt to wrest from the earth its long-kept secrets.

The latest excavations, which are taking place in the Cripplegate area of the old London Wall, are being carried out by the Roman and Medieval Excavation Council under the direction of the Secretary, Mr. W. F. Grimes, Keeper of the London Museum. Mr. Grimes and his associates employ modern building tools in their work, and the roar of the pneumatic drill resounds throughout the day in their trenches as they attempt to trace the whole line of the ancient wall from bastion to bastion. To complete the task the archæologists really require a sum of £3,000, but they are doing their best with the £1,500 available.

What do they hope to find, these archæologists? Some of the more optimistic spirits among them would like to discover if Julius Cæsar ever came to the London fortress at all. Some believe that he encamped on the site of old St. Pancras Church, and it was near there that he fought and beat Cassivellaunus, the King of Middlesex. By patient research, the piecing together of each bit of information as it comes to hand, Mr. Grimes believes that it may be his privilege to re-write much of the early history of London (see also page 217).

WHAT THE LUFTWAFFE LAID BARE—WORKERS EMPLOYED BY THE ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL EXCAVATION COUNCIL AT WORK WITH SHOVEL AND PNEUMATIC DRILL IN THE BLITZED AREA NORTH OF ST. PAUL'S BETWEEN ALDERSGATE STREET AND WOOD STREET : By the intensive excavation of this area before building work begins, the Council hope to gain valuable historical information. The wall was built after the invasion of the Emperor Claudius in A.D. 41, and it is known that its line extends from near the Tower of London to Ludgate Hill. At this point the wall passes the Church of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, a partial victim of the blitz. It is felt that the latest excavations can hardly fail to yield important results. At the moment ten labourers are doing the initial excavation work. Later, Mr. Grimes will call upon the services of some of the volunteers who have approached the Roman and Medieval Excavation Council

ONE OF THE FOUR BASTIONS RUNNING PARALLEL WITH ALDERSGATE STREET : The existence of these bastions has long been known, but a full investigation of the line of the London Wall between them has never before been possible

WORKING ALONG THE KNOWN LINE OF THE LONDON WALL : An excavator uncovering medieval stonework. At a lower level he will come across the Roman strata, and it is there that the most vital finds may be made

THE QUEEN CELEBRATES HER FORTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY—A ROYAL FAMILY VISIT TO DRURY LANE: Her Majesty, accompanied by the King, by Princess Elizabeth, who is seen on the right with Lieut. Mountbatten, and by Princess Margaret, arriving at the Theatre Royal to see a performance of the popular American musical comedy "Oklahoma." The Queen spent part of her birthday at Royal Lodge, Windsor, and on returning to Buckingham Palace in the afternoon she was joined at tea by Queen Mary

ANOTHER ROYAL THEATRE PARTY AT DRURY LANE—QUEEN MARY PAYS A VISIT TO "OKLAHOMA": Her Majesty leaving the Theatre Royal, followed by Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Athlone. This visit was on August 1, and was followed by the Queen's birthday visit to the same theatre on the evening of August 4. Queen Mary has since left for her annual stay at Sandringham, and she is expected to remain there about five or six weeks

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY WEEK

Her Majesty with the K.O.Y.L.I. at York: Visits to the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane

Prior to her birthday the Queen paid a short visit to the North Country as the guest of Commander Clare Vyner and Lady Doris Vyner at Studley Royal, Ripon, and in the course of her stay she visited York for the Minden Day celebrations of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Tens of thousands of citizens gave Her Majesty a great welcome as she drove through the beflagged streets of the city visiting the Mansion House, for a civic reception, and the Minster, for the Minden service.

August 4 was the Queen's forty-seventh birthday. The Royal Family spent the early part of the day at Royal Lodge, Windsor, and in the afternoon the Queen returned to Buckingham Palace to read some of the messages of goodwill which poured in from all parts of the Commonwealth. In the evening a visit was paid to the Drury Lane musical comedy *Oklahoma*. At the end of the performance the company turned to face the Royal Box and sang "Happy Birthday, your Majesty"

THE QUEEN AT YORK—HER MAJESTY RECEIVES A BOUQUET OF MINDEN ROSES FROM JANET DUGMORE IN FRONT OF YORK MINSTER, AND IS PRESENTED WITH THE CIVIC SWORD OF YORK BY THE LORD MAYOR IN FRONT OF THE MANSION HOUSE: The Queen was paying a visit to York as the guest of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, of which regiment she is Colonel-in-Chief, and at the Minden Day service she saw the presentation of a book of honour containing the names of 1,200 officers and men who gave their lives in the war. Janet Dugmore is the daughter of Major J. W. Dugmore, officer commanding the regimental depot

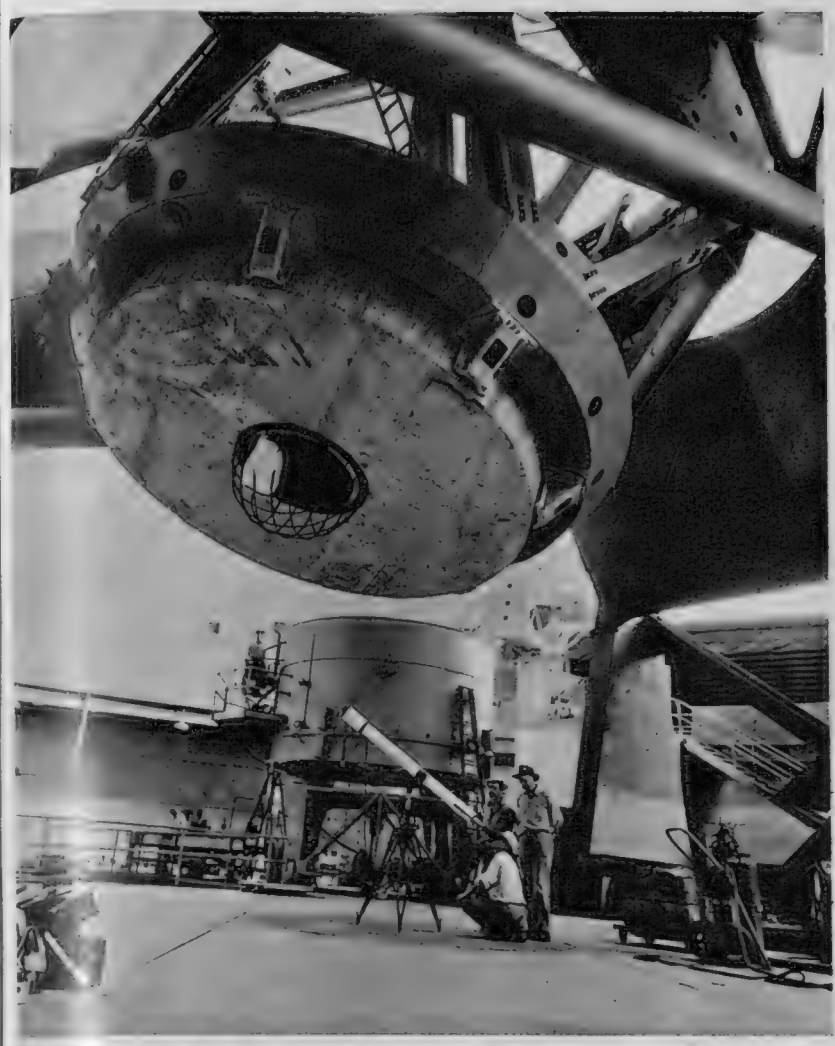
THE QUEEN WITH THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK—HER MAJESTY BIDDING FAREWELL TO DR. GARBETT AFTER ATTENDING THE MINDEN DAY SERVICE IN YORK MINSTER: The Queen is carrying a bunch of Minden roses, and the officer on the left, Major-General Sir Charles Deedes, is wearing a Minden rose in memory of the battle of 1759. After the service the Queen took luncheon with officers and their wives at Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Strensall. She presented a company banner for the 1st Battalion to Lieut.-Colonel Ridout, who had travelled from Minden, in the British Zone of Germany, where appropriately the Battalion is now stationed

WHERE AMERICA'S GIANT NEW TELESCOPE IS BEING INSTALLED—THE INTERIOR OF THE VAST DOME OF THE HALE OBSERVATORY ON THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT PALOMAR, CALIFORNIA: A view of the massive tubular supports forming the electrically-operated frame which will hold the 200-in. Cassegrain telescope now nearing completion. At the base of the structure is the mounting for the great concave mirror, at present occupied by a block of cement of comparable weight in order to make possible the calibration of the instrument. The mirror itself is receiving its final polishing at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, and it will be ready for dispatch to Mount Palomar sometime this month. By 1948 the telescope is expected to be in operation. It will be able to probe space to a distance of 1,000,000,000 light-years, and, needless to say, will far extend the present limits of observation. In the central space below the telescope an observatory worker is seen, by way of contrast, standing beside a standard 4-in. telescope

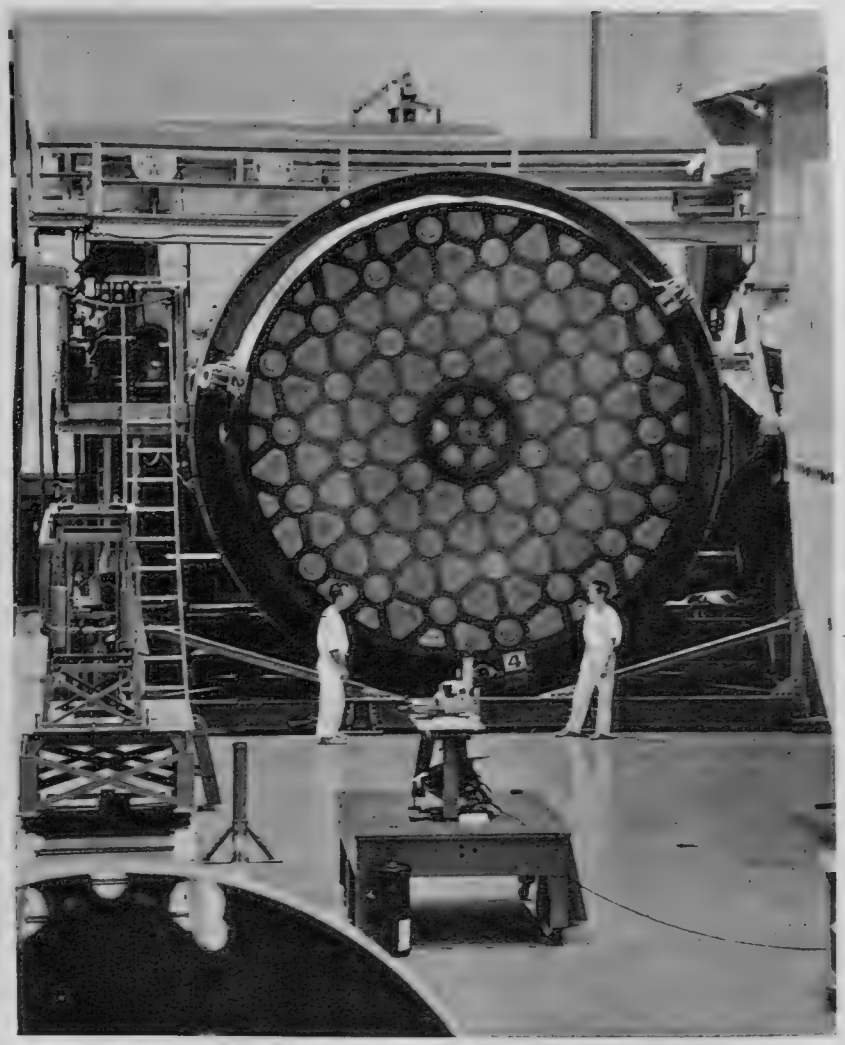
THE GIANT EYE OF MOUNT PALOMAR

The Hale Observatory on a 5,600-ft. Peak in California Will Accommodate the World's Largest Telescope

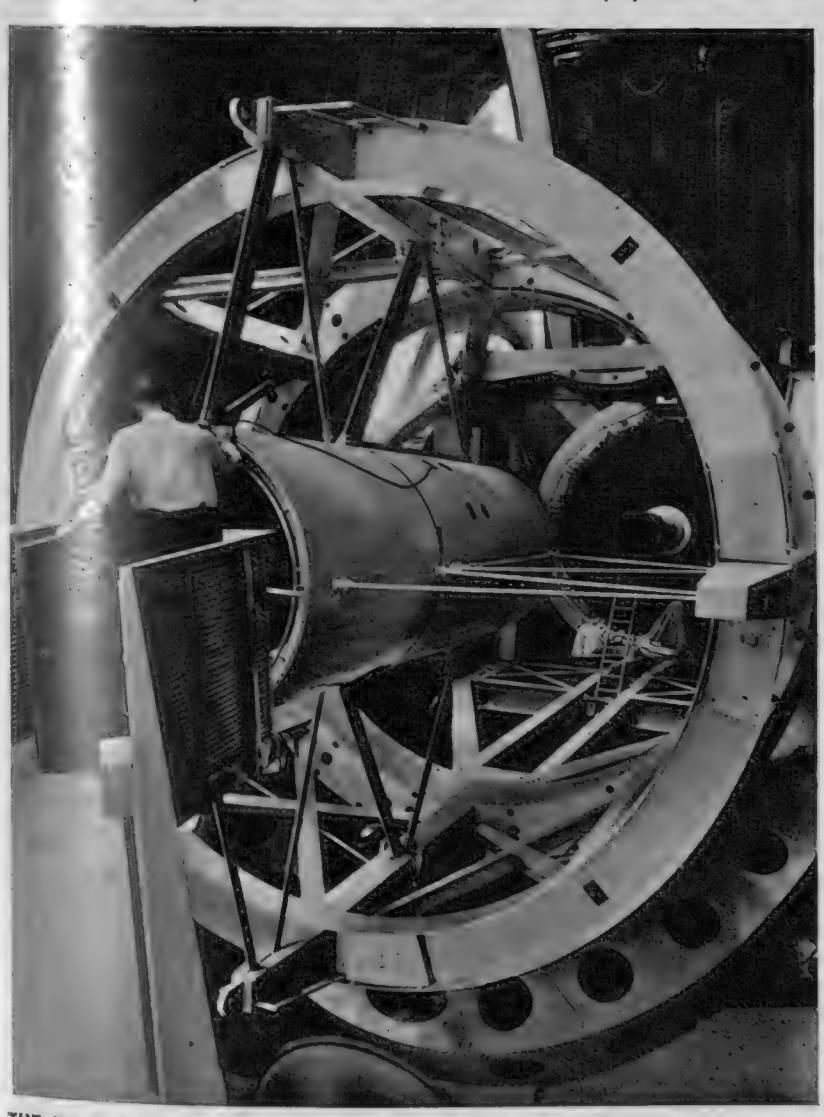
While research in many branches of science was speeded up during the war, notably in the realm of atomic physics, astronomical research tended to languish. The nations are once again turning to this vital work, and America has now almost completed the 200-in. telescope at Hale Observatory, Mount Palomar, work on which was stopped after Pearl Harbour. This month the polishing of the 200-in. concave mirror is being completed at the California Institute of Technology, and sometime in 1948 this remarkable Cassegrain-type telescope will be in action on its mountain-top site in the San Bernardino district of California. It will probe far beyond the limits of present observation, no doubt adding considerably to our knowledge of remote galaxies and providing information bearing upon the question of the expansion of the universe. The observatory has been named after the late Dr. G. E. Hale, the brilliant astronomer who founded the Mount Wilson Observatory and devised successfully the original plans for the present project of mounting a 200-in. giant. The observatory building is a vast circular structure, 137 ft. in diameter, the massive concrete walls being well over 60 ft. high and carrying the rails on which the dome revolves. Through the revolutions of the upper part of the dome the telescope will be able to observe through 90 degrees of angle and 360 degrees of bearing. The Hale Observatory will specialise largely in photographic observations, the retina of the human eye being incapable of sustained observation on the required scale. There is no telescope in Great Britain of anywhere near comparable size. A smaller, but hardly less important telescope, with a 120-in. reflector, is now being built for the Lick Observatory of the University of California. Like the Palomar telescope, it is also going to have the advantage of the rarefied atmosphere of a mountain-top site. It is estimated that it will require another four years to complete. The universities of Harvard and Colorado are also engaged upon joint astronomical research, having acquired the high-powered equatorial telescope which has been for over thirty years a landmark at Rochester, New York State. This they have installed in the observatory at Climax, Colorado, which is 11,200 ft. above sea-level.

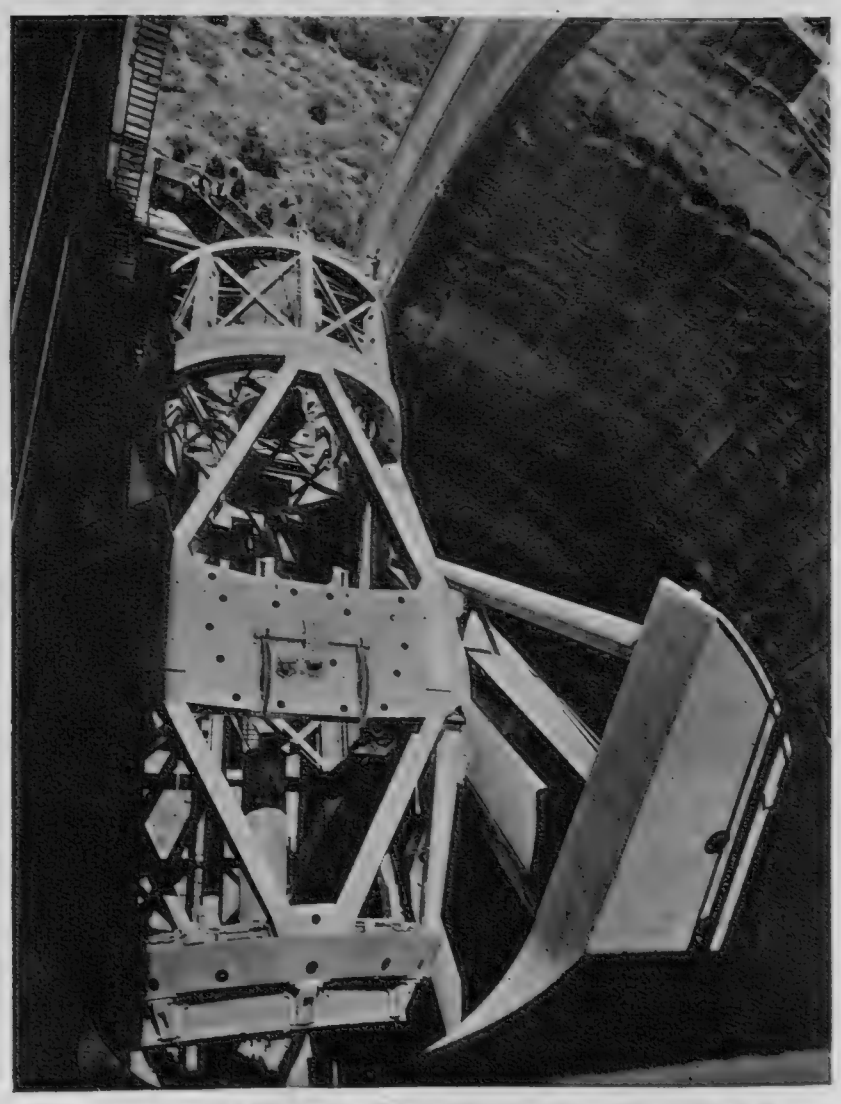


WHERE THE 20-TON 200-IN. MIRROR WILL BE ANCHORED : The base of the telescope framework is at present occupied by a concrete block. As this is exactly the same weight as the mirror, now receiving its final polishing at Pasadena, the work of calibrating the whole instrument is able to proceed. Mount Palomar, it will be noted, is to have the reflector-type telescope, a convex hyperboloidal mirror reflecting back to the eye the rays from the aluminised top surface of the concave mirror. This system, in which aberrations have a tendency to correct each other, was first employed at Melbourne



PUTTING THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO THE GIANT EYE : Technicians standing beside the honeycombed under-surface of the 20-ton 200-in. telescope. The mirror was manufactured at the Corning Glass Works, New York State, and this picture was taken at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, where the polishing process, interrupted during the war years, is now being brought to a conclusion. The mirror was made at Corning in 1936, and since then 5 tons of glass have been polished from its concave surface. This month it will travel by truck to its destination in the mountains





THE MAIN FRAMEWORK OF THE MOUNT PALOMAR TELESCOPE—TWO VIEWS OF THE TUBULAR STRUCTURE OF THE CASSEGRAIN-TYPE INSTRUMENT NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT THE HALE OBSERVATORY : There is a convex mirror at the summit of the steel framework and the 200-in. concave mirror will be installed at the base. This Cassegrain form of telescope, in which the light rays are reflected from the 200-in. concave mirror to a convex hyperboloidal mirror, has special advantages for spectroscopic purposes. The right-hand picture shows how the telescope points to the heavens through a slot 30 ft. wide

THE SCUTTLING OF THE "EMPIRE LARK"—A ONE-TIME NAZI SUPPLY SHIP GOES DOWN WITH HER DEADLY CARGO: When this picture was taken 8,000 tons of chemical-warfare ammunition—manufactured for use in the days of Britain's need—went to the bottom in 600 fathoms of water in the Bay of Biscay. Battened in the holds of the *Empire Lark*—the one-time Nazi supply ship *Kersten Miles*—the deadly cargo was part of 19,000 tons of war gases being sunk by the Royal Navy and Ministry of Transport technical officers. Stripped of all superfluous equipment, the *Empire Lark* was loaded at Barry Docks, fitted with scuttling charges and taken on a 300-mile tow by the salvage tug *Dexterous* under the escort of H.M.S. *Tremadoc Bay*—a Royal Navy frigate. The *Empire Lark* slid beneath the waves 9½ minutes after the detonating charges went off

SINKING 8,000 TONS OF POISON GAS

Bird-Watching in the Severn Estuary; The Stratford Folk-Dancers; A Lithuanian Premier in Exile; Record-Beating on the L.M.S.

THE CREW OF "EMPIRE LARK" PULL AWAY FROM THE DOOMED SHIP: The men, having inspected the scuttling charges, leave the vessel with its 8,000-ton cargo of chemical-warfare ammunition

THE BIRD-WATCHER IN ACTION: Lieut.-Commander Peter Scott recording from his hut in the New Grounds, Gloucestershire, the activities of wild life in the area of the Severn Estuary. He sets down in his notebook the seasonal reappearances of migratory birds

BIRD-WATCHING ON A GLOUCESTERSHIRE PRESERVE: Lieut.-Commander Peter Scott, who won distinction during the war as a commander of the "Little Ships," feeding a swan goose and a spurwing gander. Lieut.-Commander Scott, who combines the patience of an artist with the watchfulness of a skilled nature lover, has spent many hours of his life watching and recording the habits of migratory birds. Formerly living in an East Coast lighthouse, he is now fostering this big new preserve of 2,000 acres of Gloucestershire marshland on the Severn Estuary, known as the New Grounds. For centuries the traditional winter home of geese, the estuary provides an oasis for many cross-country migrants. Interesting birds seen there in recent years include the spoonbill, American widgeon, little stint, black tern, snowy owl and peregrine

THE FOLK-DANCE FESTIVAL AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON—A COMMUNITY DANCE IN PROGRESS ON THE LAWNS IN FRONT OF THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE AND OVERLOOKING THE WATERS OF THE AVON: The English Folk Dance and Song Society organised the event, and, in addition to the demonstration dances in the programme, community dances were held in order to allow members of the public to join in. In the background of this picture is the familiar spire of Holy Trinity Church, where Shakespeare pilgrims flock to pay homage every April

PREFABRICATED TRACK-LAYING ON THE L.M.S.—A HIGH-SPEED EFFORT IN THE MIDST OF THE HOLIDAY RUSH: A crane bringing one of the prepared sections into position on a stretch of line at Hasland, near Chesterfield. Altogether 1,000 yards were relaid in approximately seven hours, a job which by ordinary methods might take as much as six weeks. At one point, six sections, each comprising 60 ft. of rails and sleepers, were laid and secured—each section taking only 22 minutes. One crane was employed to remove the old sections, while a second crane carried the new sections and placed them in position

AN EX-PREMIER OF LITHUANIA NOW LIVES IN POVERTY IN ENGLAND: A pre-war portrait of Brigadier-General Jonas Cernius—Prime Minister of Lithuania in 1939—who now shares a volunteer workers' hut in Hampshire, drawing 5s. weekly. General Cernius, who is forty-nine years old, has been in Britain a month and is still looking for any kind of job. He shares his wooden hut with his wife, their seventeen-year-old son and a fellow-countryman. Before he became Premier of Lithuania in 1939, General Cernius was Chief of the General Staff of the army for four years. During the German occupation the General worked in a mill, and was one of the leaders of the Resistance Movement. Later he found Russian rule intolerable

DURHAM HAS A PRESSING PROBLEM—THE ROCKY PENINSULA ON WHICH STAND THE GREAT CATHEDRAL AND THE CASTLE, THE LATTER ACCOMMODATING MANY OF THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS: The University needs more buildings, but at the moment there is no prospect of any adequate alternative accommodation.—*Drawing by Dennis Flanders*

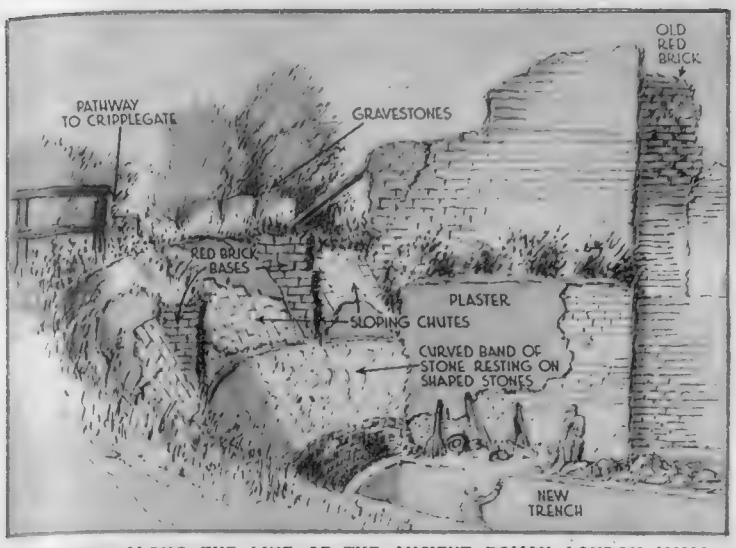
ANTIQUITIES IN THE HEADLINES

The Extension of Durham University: Preserving Colchester Castle and 17, Gough Square: The Excavation of Roman London

The University and civic authorities at Durham are much exercised regarding the future of the University, and the former would very much like to see the University's new buildings go up on the famed Durham peninsula in the region of the Cathedral and Castle, thus maintaining the homogeneous nature of the University's lay-out. Palace Green, which lies on the peninsula, is a possible position for new buildings, but what would the defenders of Georgian architecture have to say if some of the existing buildings on Palace Green had to be demolished to make way for a modern university building scheme? Durham Council is deeply aware of the problem, and from their latest report it would appear that they favour the erection of new colleges beyond the limits of the peninsula. Soon Durham will have to settle the problem

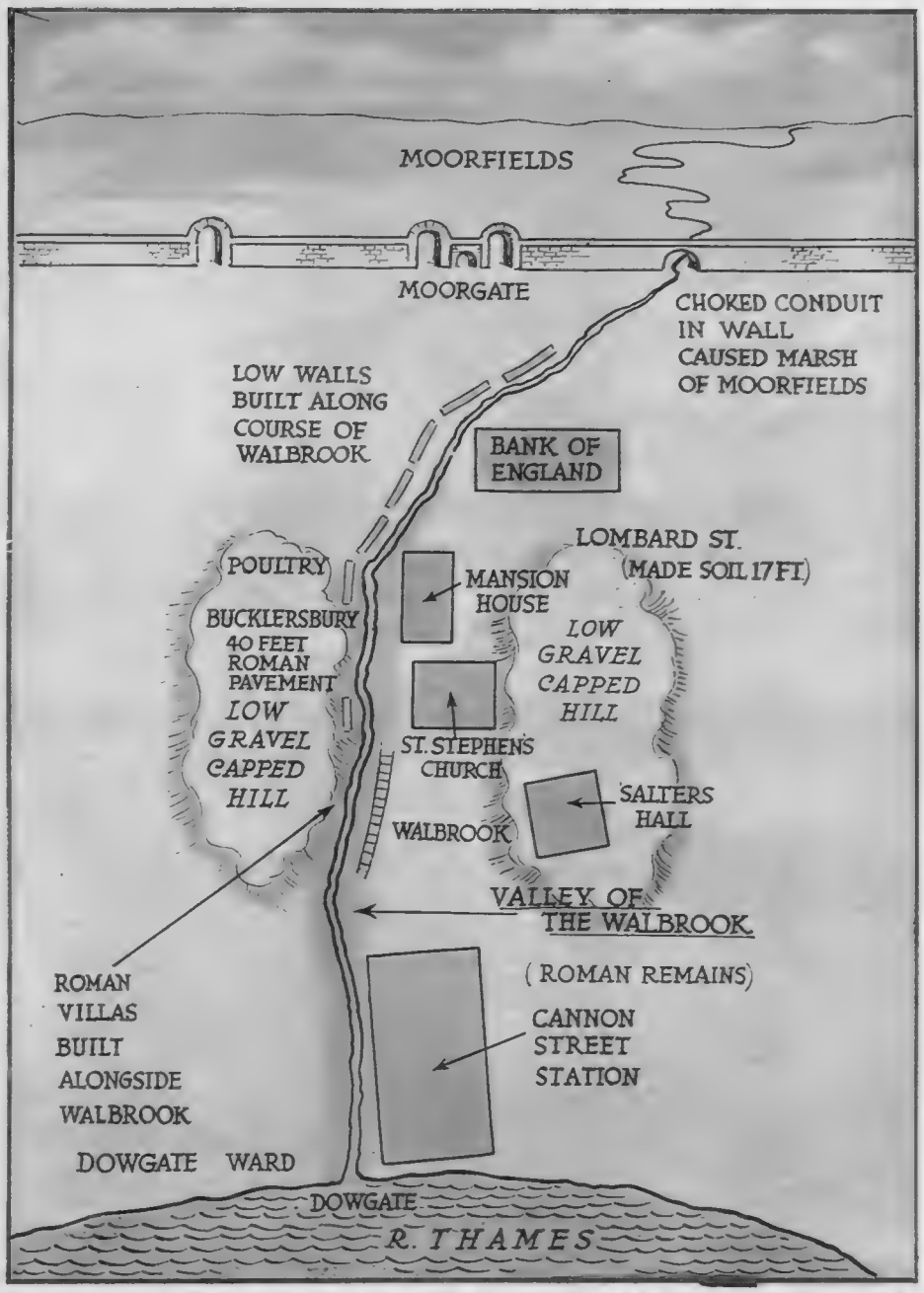
THE PILGRIM TRUST HAS GRANTED £2,500 TOWARDS THE RESTORATION OF DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE IN GOUGH SQUARE, NEAR FLEET STREET: No. 17 as it is to-day with the scaffolding in place and some of the more urgent repairs in progress. The house was a part-victim of the blitz, and the damage has since been accentuated by neglect. It was there that Dr. Johnson wrote his celebrated Dictionary. He also edited the "Rambler" during his occupancy, which lasted from 1748 to 1759. The "Rambler" came out twice a week, and it had a circulation of 500 copies

WHERE THE DICTIONARY WAS COMPILED: An artist's impression of the attic in which Johnson worked with six amanuenses. The Gough Square house was opened to the public in 1914, after it had been restored by Cecil Harmsworth.—*Drawing by Percy Hiorne*



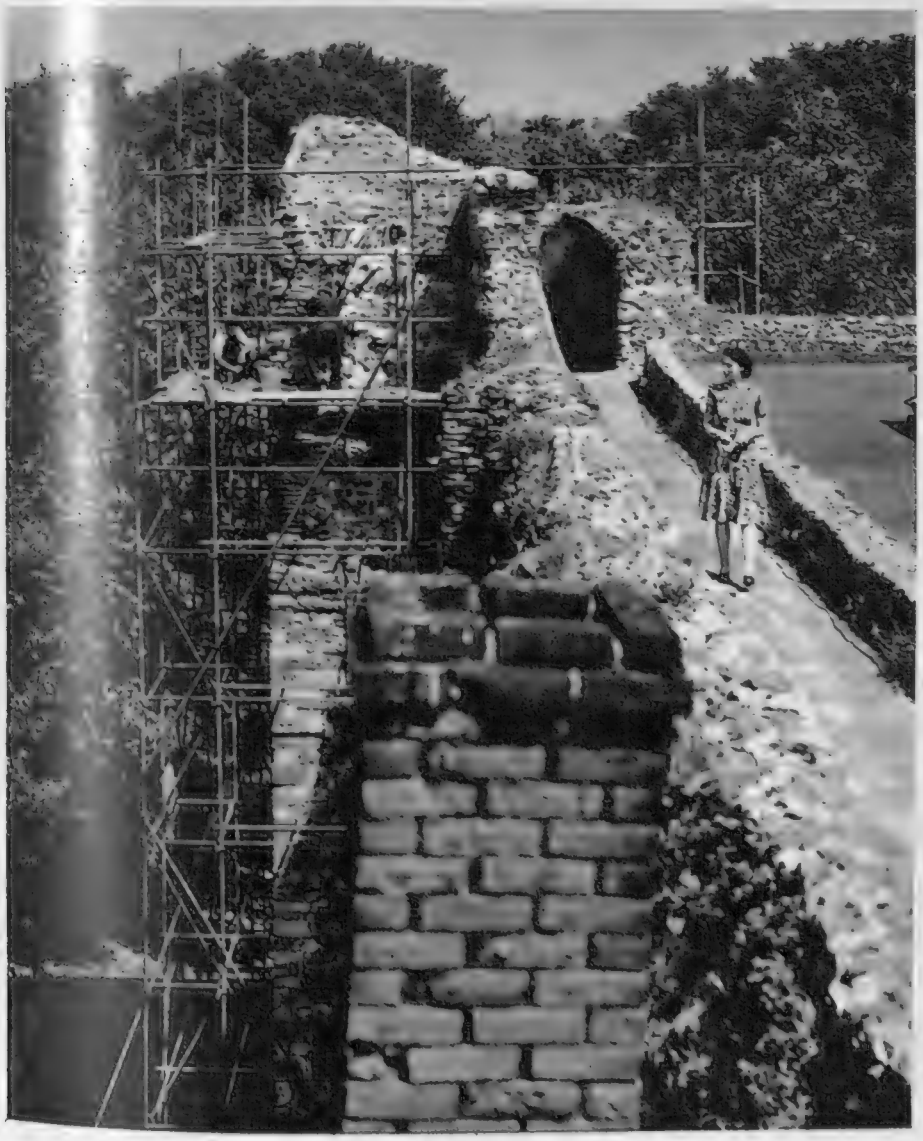
EXCAVATING ALONG THE LINE OF THE ANCIENT ROMAN LONDON WALL: An artist's impression of the diggings round Bastion No. 13, Barbers' Hall, Cripplegate, where archæologists are hoping to find new information regarding the original ramparts. The whole of Cripplegate has been laid waste by bombing, and the excavators now have a unique opportunity of acquiring knowledge regarding the Roman settlement of Londinium. Some of the brickwork shown in this drawing is possibly Stuart. Some of the stonework is undoubtedly Roman. This latest programme of digging has been sanctioned by the London Excavation Council—*Drawing by Percy Home*

THE SEARCH FOR ROMAN LONDON: In spite of nineteen centuries of recorded existence the early history of London remains largely unwritten. We still know little or nothing about the Roman settlement, a settlement that survived through nearly four centuries, beyond the fact that it was equipped with forum, basilica, statues, shops and markets on its eastern hill, and the fact also that we can trace the Roman London Wall along a fair part of its length. With a view to filling in the grievous gaps in our knowledge, archæologists are now hard at work taking advantage of the unique opportunity provided by the blitz. In the past excavations in London have revealed coins and pottery in abundance, and there is every prospect that this more detailed examination will be really fruitful. Main interest centres on the line of the Walbrook. This ran to the west of the Mansion House and Bucklersbury, pursuing a southerly course to the river and skirting the site of Cannon Street Station. Archæologists are particularly anxious to find out the status of Cripplegate in Roman days. It led to no known main highway, and it is at the moment something of a mystery



THIS WAS THE HEART OF ROMAN LONDON—THE VALLEY OF THE WALBROOK: Under the new programme of digging sanctioned by the Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council it is hoped that this area will yield rich Roman finds, helping our archæologists to build up a picture of the City as it was at the height of its prosperity, about A.D.120. This sketch map shows the course of the Walbrook from Moorfields, where it formed a marsh during the Middle Ages. It passed two low gravel-capped hills before its confluence with the Thames. It is known that Roman villas flanked the course of the stream

Below—**THE NORTH-WEST TOWER OF COLCHESTER CASTLE IS IN SPLINTS:** Workers are seen engaged in repairing the crumbling masonry, which has been sadly neglected of recent years. The castle was erected about the year 1080, the Normans making free use of Roman materials. The Keep tower resembles the White Tower of the Tower of London, and was probably designed by Bishop Gundulf, architect of the White Tower.



CRUMBLING WALLS OF COLCHESTER CASTLE: A close-up of some of the masonry of the Norman stronghold now receiving special treatment

THE CRISIS AFTER WORLD WAR I

Some Points of Similarity with the Present Economic Crisis of 1947

By CHARLES GRAVES

NOTHING is more instructive during the latest economic blizzard than to study the files of the newspapers published during the similar period after World War I. The situation in August 1921 was greatly aggravated for Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, by the Irish question. Moreover, something like 1,500,000 people were unemployed. This was no fault of the Government. Simply the foreign currencies of Italy, France and most other European countries—particularly Germany, of course—began to slump, and manufacturers were finding it more and more difficult to find markets for their export goods.

That was the general background when an anti-waste campaign was started by popular demand and the Geddes Economic Committee was announced. Nothing much was heard of it for some weeks. In the meantime, the meetings of the Supreme Council in Paris broke down and Lloyd George returned to London after a clash with Briand. This sounds strangely familiar. The point at issue was the partition of Upper Silesia. Briand, however, made a rapid compromise within forty-eight hours and all was well. The newspapers were full of stories about 35,000,000 starving Russians and full-page advertisements appeared in the national newspapers asking for donations for the "Save the (Russian) Children" Fund. Against this there was good news for British motorists with a reduction of 6d. per gallon of petrol. Furthermore, the new Licensing Act granted permission for people to have supper drinks up to 12.30 a.m.

Another familiar item was the British Premier's appeal for Anglo-American partnership after his conference with the Empire Premiers; while Mr. J. R. Clynes similarly appealed to the delegates at the National Federation of General Workers to avoid futile strikes. Against this, cheap week-end railway tickets were reintroduced.

The news was certainly spotty. It included, on August 21, the censor's revelation that the population had dropped to 42,000,000 people. On August 25 came the R.38 disaster, together with riots in the Malabar district of India where the fanatical Moplahs had revolted. Nearer home the ex-Kaiser wished the German Army "a victorious future" at a meeting attended by 15,000 ex-Servicemen. Whisky prices, however, were fixed at a maximum of 12s. 6d. a bottle.

August 31 saw the official end of the war, but it was followed by a riot in Belfast, where fifteen people were killed; and the arrest of the Mayor of Poplar for refusing to levy a rate to meet the demands of the London County Council and the Metropolitan Asylum Board. In various East End boroughs there were menacing demands for unemployment pay. It is strange to recall, however, that the best rump steak cost 3s. 3d. lb.; the best sirloin steak, 2s. 3d. lb.; and the best fillet steak, 2s. 3d. lb., and you could buy as much of it as you could afford.

On September 9 the Geddes Committee suggested the abolition of labour exchanges and the cutting down of our military expenses in Mesopotamia and Palestine—which also seems to have a familiar ring about it. Lord Northcliffe was, at the time, on an Empire tour. In Australia he was asked to study a scheme for enabling 1,000,000 British subjects to emigrate to Australia where 1,000,000,000 acres were to be put aside for them. On the same day Professor Richardson addressed a scientific body on the subject of harnessing the atom. Speaking of the research work being done at the time by Sir Ernest Rutherford at Cambridge, he spoke of the "terrific unknown powers" of the atom. "Either they will prove uncontrollable, which will presumably spell the end of all things," he prophesied, "or not. If atom research is intensified and controlled it will mean an almost unlimited supply of power." Yes, that was on September 10, 1921.

Unemployment was growing daily worse. The late Sir Alfred Mond suggested that the key to the solution was more trade. The Government's idea was to earmark "as much as £9,000,000" to mitigate it. In a powerful leader on September 13, the *Daily Mail* said "Income tax is 6s. in the £ because the taxpayer is bled to pay for unnecessary and extravagant departments with their hordes of officials and futile statistics. Millions are running to waste in Mesopotamia and Palestine, where we should leave other people to mind their own business."

The following day the Cabinet Committee on Unemployment adopted the principle that relief should take the form of payment for work done. Before it could implement this, however, the foreign exchanges collapsed still further, with the result that British goods could find still fewer markets on the Continent. At which the late Sir Robert Hadfield said, "Let the U.S., which has the world's gold, come to the world's aid."

In the meantime the Sinn Fein claim to sovereignty was rejected, and the Fatty Arbuckle scandal in Hollywood created great excitement. The American and British Press paid just the same kind of attention to it as they are now paying to the Howard Hughes case.

At home the hopes of a rapid recovery in the coal situation were not being fulfilled. The miners were digging hard enough, but the price was too high for the Continent to buy it. In spite of this, a drop in the goods rate was announced by the railways. The cost of sending 2-lb. parcels, for example, was reduced from 9d. to 7d. Other figures were—a young brace of grouse, 7s.; and mackerel 2½d. per lb.

The Cabinet's attention was still devoted to De Valera, unemployment and the drop in the value of foreign currencies. Mr. Churchill publicly suggested that as Great Britain owed the United States £865,000,000, but was owed rather more than double that by the Allies, "it would be for the benefit of all the world if all international obligations arising out of the war were reconsidered, were reduced to practical dimensions and placed in a category by themselves." The immediate reaction to this in the United States was unfavourable.

The Prince of Wales, on the same day, delivered a speech in London in which he pleaded for the unemployed ex-Servicemen and drew attention to the forthcoming Wembley Exhibition, the building of which would employ several thousand men. To counteract the drop in foreign currencies, and to enable the sale of export coal, the miners' wages were cut. (Imagine that to-day!) Simultaneously, Mr. Lloyd George announced the extension of trade credits, a loan of £10,000,000 for relief work, the earmarking of £300,000 for emigration to Australia, and a fresh unemployment levy of 2d. on both employee and employer.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that this was only a palliative, and the proper solution was for Great Britain to cancel all war debts owing to her and to pay the United States in goods. Two days later the first of the municipal elections began to show a swing over to Labour; the Socialists increased their seats by thirty-six; the Conservatives were down by twenty-seven; the Liberals were down by forty-four; the other gains were by Independents.

The Disarmament Conference in Washington was now imminent. Mr. Lloyd George had to cancel his trip to Washington. The Prime Minister of Japan was assassinated. Gandhi did a penance because of riots in Bombay. Louis Brennan's helicopter made a successful flight, and Great Britain, the United States and Japan agreed to cut their navies by half and to stop building all battleships for ten years. Princess Mary's engagement to Lord Lascelles was announced; and on December 6 (the same day as Pearl Harbour twenty years later) the Irish Peace Treaty was announced. So, too, was the Geddes Axe of £175,000,000. There was rioting in Egypt; talks of a moratorium for Germany's debts; and a suggestion of remitting at least half the war debts owing to us from the Allies. The year ended with a British suggestion that submarines were to be banned by all nations. This was refused by France, among other countries.

That, then, was the picture of Great Britain two and a half years after the end of World War I. There was more unemployment and every sign of approaching unrest, but the crisis had not been precipitated at anything like the speed into which the Socialist Government has plunged the country to-day. Food was infinitely cheaper. There was no rationing. There was a surplus of coal and the daily newspapers contained sixteen pages.

THE ANXIOUS CROWD THAT GATHERED IN DOWNING STREET—LONDONERS OUTSIDE THE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE WHILE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET DEBATED WITHIN THE CRISIS MEASURES WHICH WERE LATER ANNOUNCED IN PARLIAMENT: Even during the holiday week-end Downing Street was seldom empty, clear evidence of public anxiety as to the state of the nation and as to the future of our economy

WHEN MR. ATTLEE LEFT TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: A battery of photographers taking the Premier's picture as he emerged from No. 10 to tell England of the new austerity programme to be put in force. A great crowd of spectators lined the west side of Downing Street

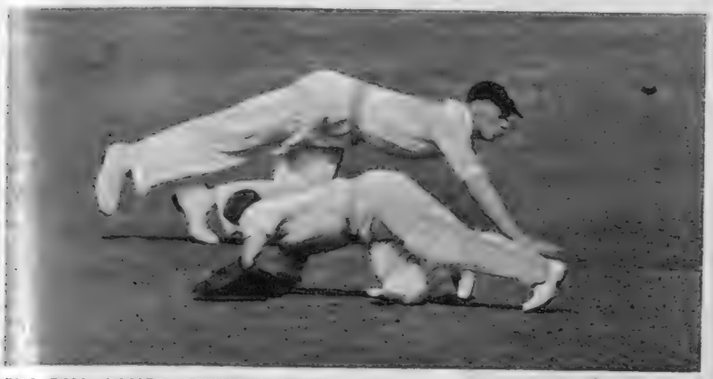
CRICKET THROUGH THE TELEPHOTO LENS

Action Pictures From the Oval, Headingley, and Old Trafford

THE SURREY SLIPS WERE ON THEIR TOES: This fine action picture was taken last week at the Oval, where Surrey played Notts. Keeton, who had made only four, was caught in the slips by A. V. Bedser off Gover's bowling. As he took the not particularly difficult catch knee high, the keeper and the slips looked on with anxious expectancy

This has been a bumper cricket season in England, full of colourful play and colourful personalities, men of the Compton, Edrich, Robertson, Robins variety, who have helped to give the game a new lease of life. From week to week, through the summer, THE SPHERE has published action pictures illustrative of various phases of the game, and those on this page, all made with the telephoto lens, show some close-ups of fielders in action. Good fielding is the hallmark of the good cricketer, no matter what the player's

(*Continued below*)



THE BALL PASSED BETWEEN THEM: Parker and McIntyre, of Surrey, fall full-length in an effort to stop a snick by Halliday, of Yorkshire. Like most of the other pictures on this page, it evidences the keenness of modern fielding, a department of cricket no longer neglected

A GIFT CATCH, AND THERE WAS NO ONE TO TAKE IT: The South African fielders seen by the telephoto camera as they rushed forward when Yardley, the English skipper, cocked a ball from Mann riskily into the air

(*Continued from above*)

prowess may be at bowling and batting. This idea has been firmly implanted into the minds of all our young cricketers for a generation past, and the result is seen in the generally high standard of fielding obtaining to-day. Nearly all our Test players are superb fieldsmen, notably Compton and Edrich, that incredible pair who must inevitably be mentioned in the same breath, and who are never out of the cricket picture for very long. Evans, our Test wicket-keeper, is also a tower of strength in the field

On left—WHEN CRICKET IS A LEISURELY GAME: The photographer had plenty of time to take this picture and Yardley had plenty of time to watch his fate as Nourse, smiling broadly, advanced to take a catch skied into the slips. Yardley scored 36 in a by no means chanceless innings, but one befitting the state of the game in this fourth Test, when England gained a commanding first innings lead as a prelude to victory

The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

TRIBULATIONS of the "BLUE-PENCIL ADMIRAL"

Rear-Admiral Thomson Recalls the Problems of Censorship: Graham Greene Tries His Hand at the Short Story

THE story of the beginnings of the wartime Ministry of Information is a fairly chequered one, full of storms, trials and tribulations, and nearly always at the centre of these tempests was to be found a censor, or censors. It took nearly three years of total war to achieve some sort of balanced policy at the Ministry, and it says a great deal for the personality of Rear-Admiral G. P. Thomson, R.N., who became the Chief Press Censor, that the first of its Departments to settle down into a state of equilibrium was the Press and Censorship Division. He tells the story in BLUE-PENCIL ADMIRAL (Sampson Low. 15s.).

When Rear-Admiral Thomson took over control he very quickly began to develop a policy which was, with a few minor breaks, to serve him in good stead throughout these most difficult years. He found that newspaper-men considered their job to be to get news and to print it, and that they would go to the most extraordinary and ingenious lengths to get what they wanted. He also maintained that they were as anxious to beat the Nazis as any sailor, soldier or politician, and that they would always yield to reason if the real necessity to stop a story was explained to them.

Admiral Thomson's book is full of incidents, some dramatic, some amusing, all of them interesting, and in spite of what, in its moments of exasperation, Fleet Street claims to have suffered at his hands, when it was all over he was given a most handsome testimonial by the men who learned to work with him and respect him. His book badly needs an index.

MISSING FROM THE RECORD (Collins. 12s. 6d.) is not precisely the story of how "ignorant armies clash by night," but it does contain some extremely interesting revelations about the opinions—and lack of opinions—that the high Allied officers held about each other during the war.

Colonel Dick Malone was chief of the Canadian Army Public Relations, and in that capacity saw service in England, Sicily, the Italian campaign, Normandy and finally Japan. His job meant that he was constantly with the military great ones, whether British, Canadian or American, and perhaps the highlight of the whole revealing book is Colonel Malone's account of Field Marshal Montgomery, as he first met him, and as he came to know him.

His first meeting with Montgomery, although he had often seen him at a distance before, was in Sicily. "I came to attention in front of Monty's desk," he writes, "and gave my version of a smart salute. While I explained who I was, Monty said not a word, but looked at me closely for a minute. Then, abruptly waving his hand at me with a motion that indicated that I should leave, said, 'You're dirty. Go away, go away and wash your face, then I will talk to you.' That was the end of the interview. . . ."

Colonel Malone found Montgomery remarkably thoughtful about his immediate staff, surprisingly tolerant about little slip-ups, though never about real incompetence.

"Monty," he says, "never wasted a minute once his mind was made up and had no concern over the enemies he might make."

In many of its sections, the book is very provocative, but plain speaking can be healthy.

If NINETEEN STORIES (Heinemann. 8s. 6d.), by Graham Greene, does nothing else, it provides valuable comment upon the development of one of the most interesting and significant writers of fiction alive to-day. Mr. Graham Greene says that he is only too conscious of the defects of these pieces: "The short story is an exacting form which I have never properly practised: I present these tales merely as the by-products of a novelist's career."

It is true that in the practice of Mr. Graham Greene's particular technique he needs more elbow-room for the development of the finer psychological points of his characters than is afforded within the restricted compass of a short story. Nevertheless, Mr. Greene demonstrates his mastery of the difficult art in the first story of his collection, "The Basement Room." Here is a piece charged with horror from the first sentence until the last, relying not so much upon the continuity of incident (at which Mr. Somerset Maugham is so adept) as upon the inexorable clash of human emotions under stress.

If you add to this a deep feeling for the spiritual understanding of the reactions of human beings, and even children, in moments of stress and distress, then you are approaching the secret of Mr. Graham Greene's undoubted power in the realm of fiction.

I have said before that here is one of the most interesting and significant of living writers, and whether he is dissatisfied with his own practice at the art of short story or not, this collection cannot be neglected by anyone seriously interested in contemporary literature.

IS THIS THE ART OF ALEXANDER ROSLIN?—AN ATTRACTIVE FEMININE PORTRAIT AROUSES A CONTROVERSY IN THE SALE ROOM: When this picture was offered recently at Sotheby's the catalogue attributed it to Chardin's follower, Nicolas Bernard Lépicié (1735-84). A few buyers were of a different opinion, attributing it to the Swedish-born painter Alexander Roslin, who lived and worked in Paris at the same time as Lépicié. Bidding for the picture was brisk, finally closing at £1,600, the buyer being Mr. Walraff. Roslin worked in France, Sweden and Russia. His portraits can be seen at the Louvre and in Stockholm

Miss Helen Ashton's new novel takes the poignant contemporary theme of the return of the soldier, and of his attempt at readjustment. When a man has been on service abroad for several consecutive years, seen danger, known loneliness and boredom and dreamed of home, he is apt to dream of it in static terms, as an inviolate place where nothing can or must be changed from the scene and the ways that he knew. That is not a question of reason; it is a question of feeling.

In a life of much violence and change, a man will form an image of security, and for very many men that image is the home he left—*as* he left it. The profound shock to returning fighters has generally been to find the home front so altered, and its guardians so toughened, tired and independent.

Miss Ashton has all the insight and sympathy to deal with one of these situations in the particular, and does it with great delicacy of spirit in THE CAPTAIN COMES HOME (Collins. 8s. 6d.), although she overloads her story with a weight rather than a wealth of detail.

Mr. Robert Payne's A BEAR COUGHS AT THE NORTH POLE (Heinemann. 8s. 6d.) has nothing to do with bears—or the North Pole, for that matter. The title is taken from an old Chinese proverb: a bear coughs at the North Pole, a flower fades in Burma, a girl wanders down to the river, and each of these things can be shown to have widening circles of significance, and there is no end whatsoever to the immeasurable growth of the smallest things.

The action of this novel takes place in Chungking during the forty-eight hours of the first Japanese bombing in 1939. It is seen by nine people, and there is a sense by which all these nine people become one person, because they see the same thing. Yet there is conflict between them; the most important things in their relationships become superlatively important, and this is deliberate. This is no book for the squeamish: there is horror and violence in it, but there is also a deep pity. Only a writer who is capable of the philosophical detachment of *Chungking Diary* or the poetic loveliness of *Love and Peace* could achieve the atmosphere of serenity and beauty which haunts this tale for all its horrors.

PIG-HEADED PATRONS

The So-called "Men of Taste" and Their Domination of the World of Art—"Tales of the South Pacific"

The world of art is in debt to a very mixed multitude of patrons. The painter, the sculptor and the architect have seldom languished for long without encouragement, but throughout history they have had to accept the patronage of rulers whose influence has sometimes been disastrous and whose motives have been dominated largely by ideas of personal aggrandisement. In MEN OF TASTE: FROM PHARAOH TO RUSKIN (Batsford. 15s.) Martin S. Briggs, who surely must have had his tongue in his cheek when he chose the title, traces the history of art patronage in a series of scholarly biographical essays. It is a strange pageant; for mingling with undoubted men of taste, we find recurring those dynamic figures with their unmistakable belief in their own grandeur and their pig-headed conceptions which they imposed, for better or for worse, upon the artists of their day. Rameses II, who lavished gifts upon his sculptors, forced them to adhere to a narrow stylistic convention. Louis XIV, who in St. Simon's highly-spiced pages and also in sober official documents, emerges as a vainglorious megalomaniac, overshadowed the true art patrons of his reign, his able ministers Mazarin and Colbert. Bonaparte, that Philistine, was, according to Bainville, indifferent to art in all its forms, but his dynamism, the impact of his ruthless materialistic personality upon a whole generation led to the emergence of the Empire style. As for George IV, with his pseudo-Hindu and his pseudo-Chinese creations, he had neither taste nor money, but he embarked on his Oriental adventure at Brighton despite the classic conceptions of John Nash and despite his debts; and he delighted exceedingly in the bizarre result. Mr. Briggs tells his story brilliantly, interspersing his "villains" with men of unquestioned culture, patrons of the calibre of Justinian and Cosimo dei Medici, and he presents, too, his controversial characters, not so easy to assess, the little-known Lord Grimthorpe, "the man who spoiled St. Alban's Abbey," and "Albert the Good," who manifestly cannot be held responsible for the Albert Memorial, but had a good deal to do with the state of mind that produced it.

Two other books from the same publishers, and possessing, if anything, more of the attributes of good taste, are EDINBURGH, by George Scott-Moncrieff (Batsford. 15s.), and THE LAND OF FRANCE, by Ralph Dutton and Lord Holden (Batsford. 15s.). Both are superbly produced and illustrated. Mr. Scott-Moncrieff knows his Edinburgh better than most, and in every line are reflected his affection for the city and his knowledge of its history. *The Land of France* is a revision of a deservedly popular travel book first published in 1937.

In James A. Michener America has produced a writer of measured, compelling prose, of realistic, dramatic power. To his credit there stands one work of fiction, and one alone, and it is based very largely on fact. That work is TALES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC (Macmillan. 12s. 6d.). In all there are nineteen stories of greatly varying length, all of them vividly descriptive of life in the South Pacific during the early days of America's struggle against Japan, but none of them dealing with either the heroics or the horrors of the conflict itself. Mr. Michener, as an aviation maintenance officer, lived among the Pacific islands, the reefs, the lagoons, the jungles and the palm-fringed shores. He saw upon the surface romance and colour, beneath it boredom and restlessness; with men, sick of hanging about waiting for action, turning to drink, to racketeering, to abnormal relationships, seeking and finding diversion somehow or other. These are tales of immense emotional force. Some may see in them a resemblance to Loti; the sensitivity to atmosphere and the delicate exactitude of description. There the resemblance ends. For of mannerisms there are none that obtrude, and no long sobs of remorseful memory. With Michener what is done, is done; the reader can do the moralising.

Gliding is now established throughout Europe, both as a sport and a science. Mrs. A. C. Douglas, who has had experience in all aspects of the subject, particularly club operation, has now produced a valuable text book GLIDING AND ADVANCED SOARING (John Murray. 16s.). The author has attempted to avoid abstruse technicalities and tells the beginner most of the things he urgently requires to know. An important chapter on Cross-Country Flying is provided by P. A. Willis, holder of British height and distance records.

GARDENING FOR PLEASURE (A. and C. Black. 10s. 6d.) is a new practical manual by George Whitehead. Mr. Whitehead presents his facts clearly and concisely, never crowding in too much information at a time. He undoubtedly makes reading about gardening a pleasure.

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The Biblical exhortation to "praise famous men and our fathers that begat us" is one which Britain may well take to heart, especially in the field of the Sciences. She has ever been too ready to acquiesce in the claims of other nations to lead the world in scientific resource and invention, when history reveals that Britons stand second to none among the world's scientific pathfinders and pioneers. It is with the object of demonstrating that Britain has always been in the van of scientific progress that this series of announcements, under the title "Ancestors of an Industry", has been prepared. It will tell the story from Robert of Chester, the English monk who in 1144 opened the door of Eastern chemical knowledge to Western Europe, up through the centuries to Sir William Bragg and Lord Rutherford, whose researches in the present century led to the liberation of atomic energy. These announcements will, it is hoped, serve to give the people of Britain a new sense of the richness of their heritage, and nations overseas some idea of the debt the world owes to British scientists and chemists.

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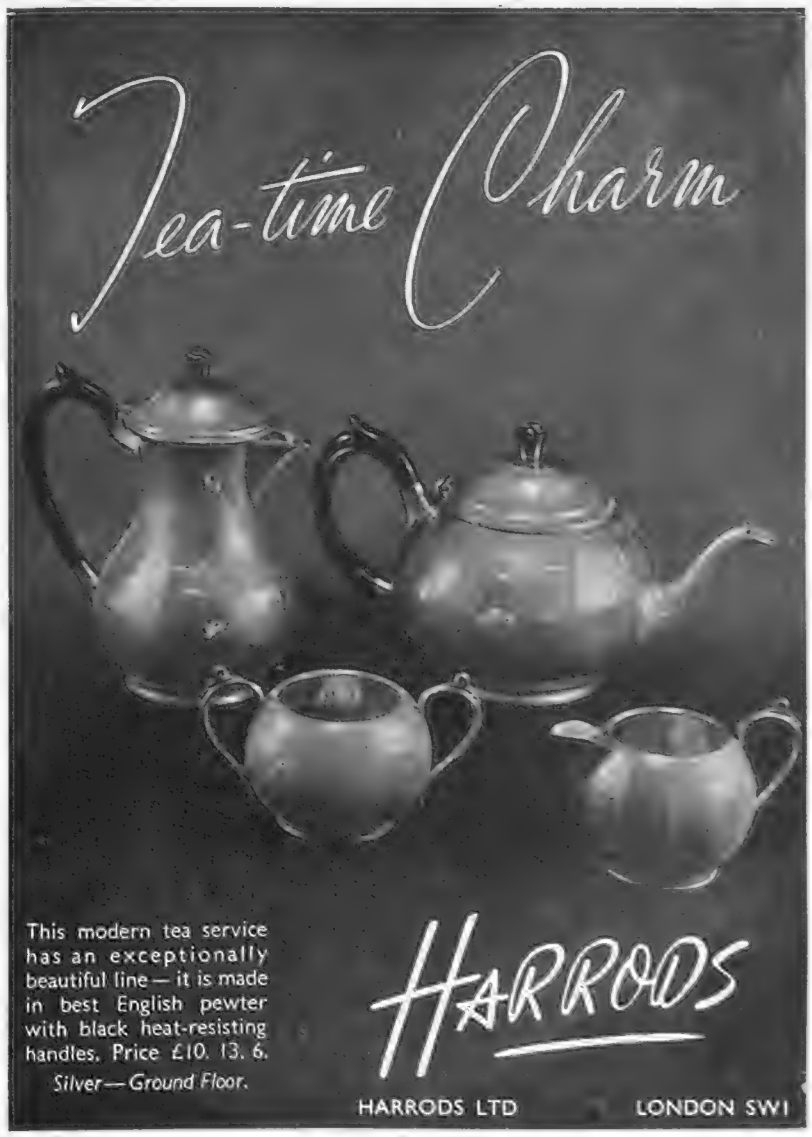
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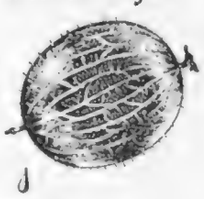

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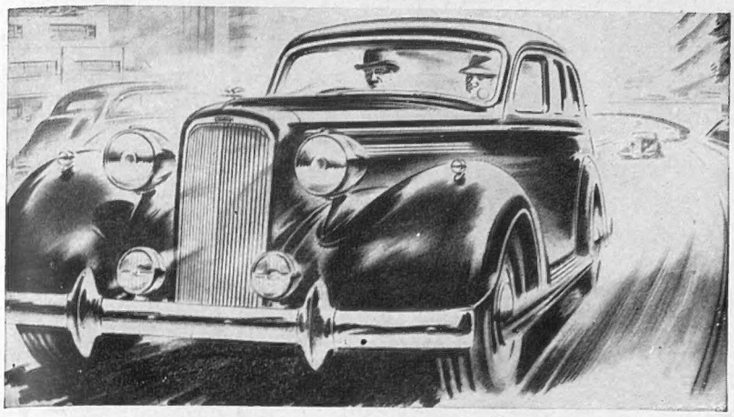

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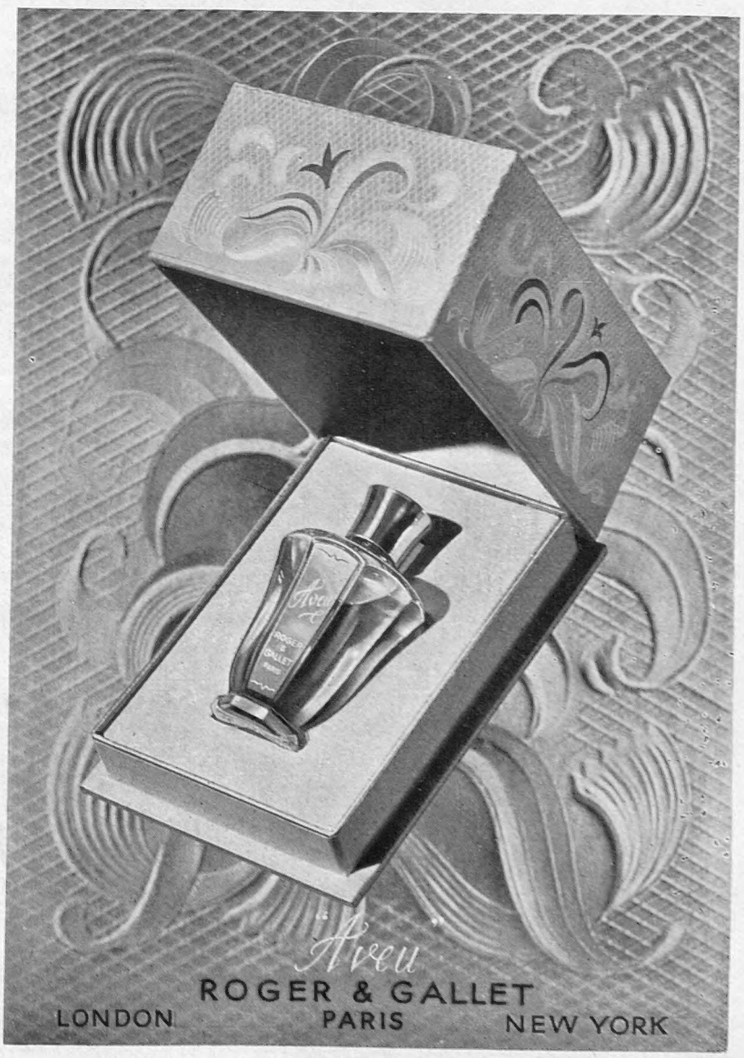

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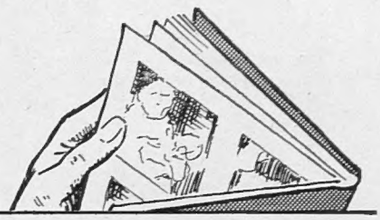

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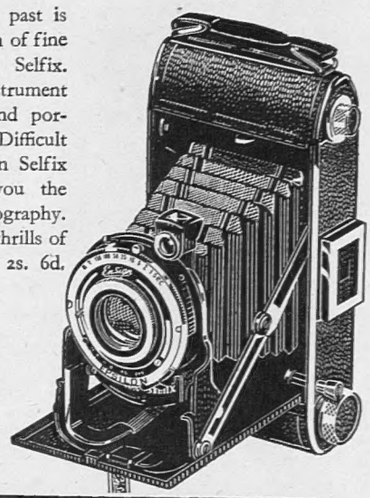

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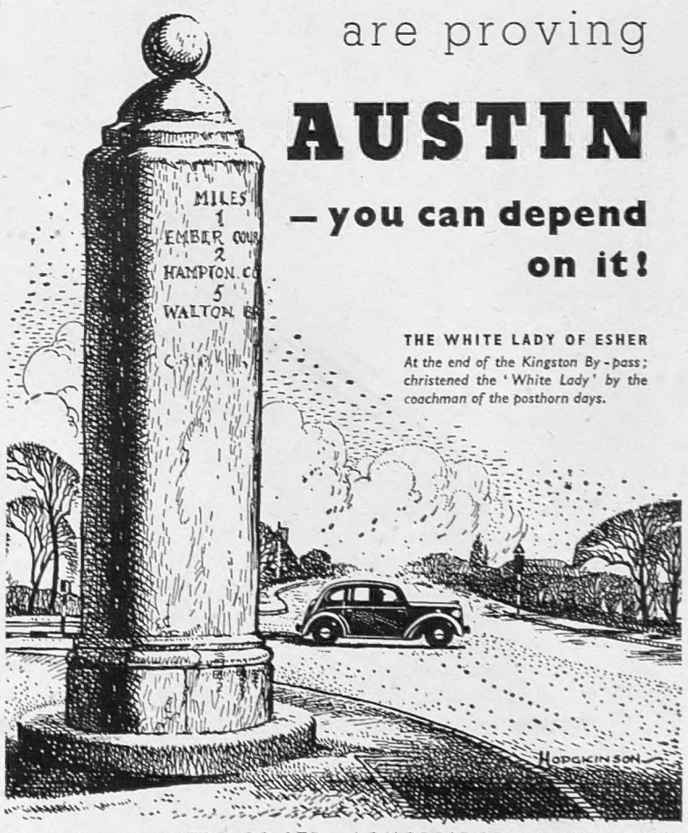

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